

# Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

American Numismatic Society (1907- )

New York : [s.n.], 1878-

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TWENTIETH  
ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

*American Numismatic & Archaeological Society,*

OF NEW YORK,

WITH THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

1878.

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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York,

AT ITS TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

MARCH 19, 1878.

WITH THE

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D.



NEW YORK:

SOCIETY'S ROOMS, MOTT MEMORIAL HALL.

1878.

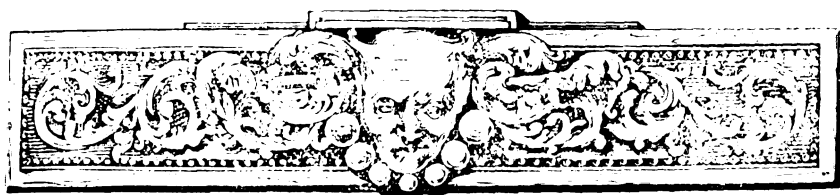


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[Reprinted from the July number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.]

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# PROCEEDINGS.

**T**HE Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York, was held Tuesday, March 19, 1878, at Mott Memorial Hall, 62 Madison Avenue, Prof. Anthon in the Chair. The Executive Committee made their Annual Report, and Mr. Walter Fuller, of New Jersey, was elected a corresponding member. The Committee appointed on the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Society, on April 6th, made their report. It was decided to wait until the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, before taking special notice of the occasion. The Secretary stated that the Roll of Members now consisted of thirty Resident and Life Members, sixty-three Corresponding and fifteen Honorary Members. Mr. Parish made a report on the death of Honorary Member Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia.

## REPORT.

It is with great regret that this Society learns of the death on Friday, February 15, 1878, of Joseph J. Mickley, one of its Honorary Members. Born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1799, he came to Philadelphia about the year 1818, where he was for many years, and up to 1869, in business as a pianoforte manufacturer, and his skill was such, that he had the reputation of being the best mender of musical instruments in the United States. But it was as a collector of coins that we have to do with Mr. Mickley, and his taste is an instance of what may result from a single indulgence in that direction. I believe it is a well known fact that he had a strong desire to purchase a cent of 1799, because that was the year of his birth. I need hardly say that cents of this date are rare, and when Mr. Mickley had succeeded in finding one, he was too much interested to stop, but kept on until his collection became sufficiently large to cause thieves to break in and steal a portion of it, which so alarmed the owner, that he sold the remainder to Mr. W. Elliot Woodward of Roxbury, Mass., under whose charge it found its way to the Auction Room in October, 1867, where it was sold for \$16,000. In 1871 Mr. Mickley went to Europe, where he spent three years in making historical

investigations, for which he was well qualified, speaking fluently French, German, Swedish and Danish, and at the time of his death he was said to have been engaged in translating a Swedish manuscript relating to the early history of Pennsylvania.

Letters were read from corresponding members. Mr. Zabriskie read two papers on the "Cesnola Collection" and the "De Morgan Collection," written by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, and the thanks of this Society were voted to Mr. Feuardent for his contributions. Prof. Anthon then read his Annual Address.

#### A MORNING IN THE NUMISMATIC ALCOVE OF ASTOR LIBRARY.

It was not my first visit to the Numismatic Alcove of the Astor Library. On some half dozen occasions already, at long intervals of time, I had, through the kindness of the officers in charge, been permitted to range uncontrolled through the compartment at the north-east corner of the building, where are placed the works on our science and on others of a cognate kind. Such opportunities for gaining information are of course not to be left unimproved, and accordingly each of these visits had been prolonged to three or four hours, a period after which even the most enthusiastic of the degenerate students of our day are wont to tire of poring over books, however interesting.

The particular motive for my revisiting the collection on Saturday last, March 16th, was the desire to examine a number of numismatic works recently added to this department during the administration of Mr. Brevoort. It was to be anticipated that, under the superintendency of that active and highly accomplished gentleman, brief though it might be (and it has unfortunately proved to be so), the Numismatic Alcove would receive its due share of attention and proportion of enlargement. Mr. Brevoort is one of our earliest numismatic students and collectors, and his cabinet was, in its time, one of the most remarkable in the United States, particularly in regard to American colonial and modern European specimens.

As a proper prelude to my inspection of the new works, I cast a glance at those previously on the shelves, and comparatively familiar to me. Here is the long series, complete in twenty folio volumes, of the "*Trésor de Numismatique et de Glyptique*," or, General Collection of Medals, Coins, Engraved Stones, Bas-reliefs, Ornaments, &c., both Ancient and Modern, of most interest in relation to Art and History. It is sometimes arranged in twenty-two volumes, and, though separate divisions of the work are occasionally offered for sale, the complete set, issued from 1834 to 1850, is not often seen. The engravings, which the "*Trésor*" contains in vast numbers, are accurate and extremely interesting, though they were executed by a mechanical process, known from its inventor as that of Collas, which was soon superseded on account of its imperfections, and would certainly not be employed if a work of the kind were undertaken in our time. If it were, we may also suppose that some space would be devoted to American numismatics, which have certainly important relations to history, though not many to art. As far as my observation has extended, no coin or medal which may be called American, either in fact or reference, is represented in the whole series, with the exception of one (*Méd. Franç.*, Part III., Pl. xlvii., No. 2), which I shall call, from our American point of view, the "*Oswego Medal*." The writer of the accompanying account (p. 46) is so ignorant as to say that Oswego is in Europe. The medal in question is so very remarkable, and has been, to my knowledge, so entirely neglected by American writers and collectors, that I may perhaps be pardoned for giving a slight account of it here. Another representation of it may be found in the very rare work on "*Obsidional Pieces*," by Tobiesen Duby, Paris, 1786, Pl. iv., No. 5. This book, which is among the recent additions to the Astor Library, furnishes beside a correct account of the medal. It was struck in 1758, in gold and silver, by the celebrated Count Lally, commander of the French troops in India, after his capture of Port St. David, and bears the head of Louis XV, with the title, "*Emperor of the World*:" *ORBIS IMPERATOR*. To justify this flattery, we have on the reverse, four forts, each with its name, each presumably in a different continent, and all captured by the French in the beginning of the French and Indian, or Seven Years' War. The names are, in addition to that of Port St. David, *WESEL*, *OSWEGO*, *PORT MAHON*. It certainly requires much latitude of interpretation to qualify Port Mahon (Minorca) to represent Africa, but as to the claim of Oswego to typify, or at least suggest, America, there can be no cavil. It is a most interesting memorial of the colonial history of our State, and I have long been on the watch for it, without being able to procure it, or to hear of its being in any one's possession.

Among the older books, I threw a covetous eye, as I have done before, on the "Numismatic Chronicle," from its commencement in June, 1838, and the "Revue Numismatique," in a similarly perfect state. These are publications hardly within the means of the majority of amateurs, whether as to cost or the space which they occupy. They are also, let us modestly acknowledge, rather too erudite for most of us. But the "Revue de la Numismatique Belge," from the beginning in 1842, one of the late acquisitions, appears less learned than the other two: and, having copious illustrations on a great variety of subjects, seems sure to reward examination.

Before the purchases just made, the standard works, as they may be called, more or less familiar to all numismatists, though many of them rare and costly, were of course already on the shelves: the quaint and laborious old Köhler, with his many volumes of *Münz-belustigungen*: the accurate and comprehensive "Cohen's Roman Imperial Coins," to which his rarer account of those of the Republic has now been added: Eckhel's "Doctrina Numorum Veterum," that "corner-stone of the temple": Lelewel's "Numismatique du Moyen Age," difficult to procure, and difficult to read when procured, from the vastness of the theme, on which it is the only existing general treatise: admirable Van Loon, with his rich folios on the medal history and coin-history of the Low Countries, only extending to 1727 however, without the very valuable supplementary parts, which have not yet been obtained: all the works of Mionnet: Ruding's three quartos on the coinage of Great Britain: Dr. Dickeson's "American Numismatic Manual," still desirable as a curiosity, though extinguished as an authority by Crosby's "Early Coins of America," which has most deservedly made its entrance with the new-comers.

As a scholar well versed in the language, literature and history of Spain, Mr. Brevoort might have been expected to take a more than ordinary interest in the numismatic monuments of that kingdom. But, partly it may be from the comparative scantiness of treatises in Spanish on that subject, there is no inordinate or unsymmetrical enlargement of that department of works to be noticed in the library. The scarce and valuable "Medallas de las Colonias," &c., "de Espana," by Florez, Madrid, three vols., 1757-8, 1773, belongs to the older portion of the collection. Almost the second half of the last volume treats of the attractive subject of the Gothic kings of Spain. To the same older portion belongs a costly work in Spanish by Heiss, in three volumes, quarto, called "General Description of Spanish-Christian Coins from the Invasion of the Arabs:" while among the late additions are two other "Descriptions" by the same author: one, of the ancient coins of Spain generally; the other, of those of the Visigothic kings. There are also two new arrivals which throw light on ancient Spanish coins: namely, monographs by the indefatigable De Saulcy, of whose works, great and small, some thirty have recently been obtained. These deal with a great variety of topics: coins of the Crusades, coins of the Holy Land, Jewish coins, unedited coins of the middle ages, coins of the Aeduians. Among them, too, are found his "Lettres sur la Numismatique Gauloise," and "Histoire Numismatique du Règne de François Ier." Before, however, we quit the Spanish coins, it may not be improper to mention that Mr. Brevoort has begun to make researches in a highly fertile though neglected numismatic field, that of the earliest Spanish-American coinage, as far back as the days of Cortez and Pizarro. Taking the first of the above-named works of Heiss, and his own knowledge of Mexican, Peruvian and other mint-marks, as starting-points, he expects to make some curious and important discoveries. It is to be hoped that this praiseworthy attempt to enlarge the narrow bounds of American numismatics will meet with ample success. The path of investigation was pointed out some time ago by Mr. A. C. Roberts, in an article entitled "Earliest Coinage of America," in the "American Journal of Numismatics," for August, 1867. Calling attention to the facts that a mint was established at Mexico in 1535, and at Lima probably before 1547, he maintains that our American coinage begins then and there, and not within the narrower bounds of time and space which writers, too exclusively English, have sought to establish.

But to return to the numismatic books in the Astor: I observed among the new ones an octavo volume of much interest apparently, of which I had not yet heard, "Early Christian Numismatics and other Antiquarian Tracts," by C. W. King, M.A., author of "Antique Gems;" also "Manuel de l'Amateur de Jetons," by J. de Fontenay, Paris, 1854, one volume, octavo, seemingly full of instruction in regard to those often neat and frequently beautiful pieces, the nature and occasion of which are not very well understood among us. I was surprised, however, to find that it totally ignored the beautiful jetons of Louis XV. struck, as is proved by the inscription in their exergue, for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique," five of which, for the years 1751-4-5-6 and 7, with good representations of four, figure in the remarkable "Catalogue" of Jules Fonrobert's auction, which commenced on the 18th of February last at Berlin.

The mention of Berlin suggests that the account of the Royal Coin-Cabinet there, Berlin, 1873, is one of the new books which I noticed. It is by the Director, Julius Friedländer, and his assistant, Dr. Alfred von Sallet, and purports to be a history and sketch of the collection, with an explanatory description of the selection of pieces laid out on the show-tables. There are nine plates of numerous and very beautiful representations of the rarer Greek coins. These more than vie with the exquisite figures in the catalogues of the coins in the British Museum, published not long since under the editorship of Poole, viz., that of coins of Italy, that of Sicily, that of the Tauric Chersonese, and the three volumes of Oriental coins. These latter elegant productions are all to be found on the Astor shelves. In examining really artistic illustrations, such as these, it appears evident that no photographic process can approach perfection so nearly as they do. They reproduce, as it were, the sentiment of a coin, making the picture look, as has been said of fine portraits, more like the original than the original itself does.

I was pleased to find that among the medals placed by Friedländer and Von Sallet on the show-tables of the Berlin cabinet, as particularly worthy of inspection, is a specimen of one which I have long ranked as a gem of my own collection, and which I now exhibit to the Society. I presented it at a previous meeting, November 21, 1876, as an illustration of the early appearance of Arabic dates on medals. The date on this one is 1481. But on the present occasion I again offer this remarkable and massive casting of real bronze, the work of some unknown artist contemporary with Mohammed II, partly on account of the present crisis in Turkish affairs, which increases its interest, partly because the book under consideration has given me some unexpected information as to the legend surrounding the fierce head of the conqueror. It reads: SVLTANI • MOHAMMETH • OCTHOMANI VGVLI &c. The fourth word is untranslatable except with the help of the remark, page 245, that "ugul," (ogul) means in Turkish "son, descendant." We are also told in the same place that Mohammed struck Greek coins, on which he is called "King of Greece and Asia," a title corresponding to that of "Emperor of Greece," and which appears in the legend surrounding the Sultan's equestrian portrait on the reverse of this medal. He employed Italian artists in his service, to one of whom named Constantius, otherwise unknown, the medal is commonly ascribed. The only ground for this attribution is that the horse on the reverse is trampling on the words OPVS CONSTANTII; but I should rather conjecture that the second word is an error for "Constantine," and that the reference is to the city of Constantine, subjugated by Mohammed in 1453, while the medal may be a production of Matteo Pasti. The fact that the Sultan died in 1481, the year in which it was struck, may throw some light on its origin. It may have been a funeral or mortuary medal.

The legends of Russian medals are apt to be a stumbling-block to collectors, and I was gratified to obtain an interpretation to those on one of mine, in regard to which I was doubtful, from a handsome folio volume in French, belonging, I think, to the older portion of the library, by P. Ruaud de Tiregale. Potsdam, 1772, comprehending the medals on the principal events of the empire of Russia, from the reign of Peter the Great to that of Catharine II. All the legends are translated into French. The medal in question, which I now exhibit to the Society, has on its obverse a bust of that empress with the mammary development which seems to have been considered essential to a czarina, and with the ordinary titles pertaining to her dignity: on the reverse is an edifice, fantastic but not inelegant, the legend above which signifies, "Give to God that which is God's," while the inscription in the exergue means, "And to Caesar that which is Caesar's. October 21, 1768." It commemorates the foundation of the magnificent Isaac's Church in St. Petersburg.

Chinese legends are even more puzzling, in general, to the numismatist than Turkish or Russian, and as I happen to have a somewhat numerous assortment of Chinese coins and medals, sword-shaped, fork-shaped, oval, square, fancy-shaped, &c., I was rather disappointed to find nothing yet added to what is, I believe, the solitary representative of Chinese numismatics — the "Description of the Chinese Medals in the Imperial Cabinet of France," preceded by an "Essay on Chinese Numismatics," by J. Hager, Paris, 1805. Something more modern and popular in its character, if there be anything, — particularly anything popular on such a subject, would seem to be desirable. I also looked in vain, as I have at previous visits vainly looked, for a copy of Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," a work of merit, though old, and not easily to be obtained by a private person.

In one hasty visit like this, much was necessarily overlooked, while I cannot, on the other hand, abuse the patience of my hearers by enumerating all that I was able to observe. I may mention, however, in conclusion, that, among the new accessions, I was much attracted by Beulé's "Les Monnaies d'Athènes," a beautifully illustrated and comprehensive work on its most interesting theme; by M. Laugier's abundantly illustrated and seemingly very instructive "Historic Study on the Coins struck by the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem;" by the "Numismatics of Ancient Egypt," of F. Feuarent, a

relative undoubtedly to our esteemed member, Gaston L., who is now in Europe, and has aided Mr. Brevoort with his suggestions in the new acquisitions.

In future surveys, and more careful inspections, of the Astor numismatic books, both new and old, I hope both to enlarge my own knowledge, and to derive from their perusal, information which may be of service to my fellow-students, and assist in extending and elevating the delightful and instructive pursuit to which we devote, with so much satisfaction, and such ample intellectual profit, a portion of our leisure time.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted President Anthon for his valuable Address. At this stage of the proceedings, a Gold Medal of Membership was presented to the President, on behalf of the members, by Mr. Benjamin Betts, who accompanied the gift with the following remarks :—

"The members of this Society having for a long time been aware of the many obligations they are under to their worthy President, whose efforts for their instruction and entertainment have been so untiring and continuous, and whose labors in their behalf so freely and ungrudgingly given, and being now desirous of manifesting in some suitable manner their appreciation of his services, have determined to present him with a slight testimonial of their regard. In accordance with this determination, they have had prepared from the Society's dies a Membership Medal in Gold, suitably inscribed, to be presented to you in the name and in behalf of the Society as a token of their affection and esteem."

President Anthon replied as follows :—

"Mr. Betts and gentlemen of the Society: It is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I receive this magnificent token of your esteem, and, I may perhaps venture to say, your affection. So entirely unexpected is your gift, that I am not prepared with any remarks appropriate to the occasion. Let me, however, be permitted to say, that in the course of many years nothing has occurred to me of a more gratifying nature. The character of your testimonial is entirely in accordance with my taste. I could not have selected or suggested anything so desirable as this beautiful and thus far unique memorial of the foundation and incorporation of our Society. At the same time, and without any affectation of modesty, I am constrained to say that I regard this Medal not as an acknowledgment for services rendered, but rather as an encouragement to greater industry and zeal in furthering henceforward the interests of the elegant and instructive study to which our Society is devoted. May we all continue to profit by it, and to cherish the kindly feelings of which your valuable memento gives such acceptable evidence.

The election of officers then took place, resulting in the unanimous election of the following gentlemen :—

PRESIDENT,

CHARLES E. ANTHON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

FREDERIC J. DEPEYSTER.

ALEXANDER BALMANNO.

SECRETARY,

WILLIAM POILLON.

TREASURER,

BENJAMIN BETTS.

LIBRARIAN,

ISAAC F. WOOD.

CURATOR,

EDWARD GROH.

The following exhibitions were made :— Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Chapman's Patent Coin Cabinet. Mr. J. N. T. Levick, a fine album of Confederate money, among which was a \$100 interest bearing note, one of the rarest known. Mr. S. H. Chapman, a stater of Alexander the Great, exquisitely fine and uncirculated; also, a first bronze of Titus, IVDea CAPta written across the field, an exceedingly rare type. Mr. Charles Pryer, a large number of coins, and a metallic amulet, probably of ancient Spanish or

Phoenician origin, dug up at Rothkill Abbey, Ireland. Mr. Benjamin Betts, thirty-eight specimens of the coins and medals relating to the Franco-Austrian occupation of Mexico from 1862 to 1867. The most noteworthy among the coins was the 20 peso *gold*, 1866, of the Mexican mint, and several pieces of the silver from the mints of Guanaxuato and Potosi; among the medals, was an interesting little medalet commemorative of the meeting of the Junta of Notables in 1863, on the obverse of which is the head of Maximilian facing left, without beard and the head bare. Rev. "Junta de los Notables" "Mexico 6 de Julio 1863" brass or composition, size 13; a medal, having for obverse the heads of the ill-fated emperor and empress, rev. Madonna of Guadalupe, silver, size 21; a large medal, struck to commemorate the return of Juarez to San Luis Potosi, obv. eagle, flags, cannon, &c., rev. Al | C<sup>o</sup> Presidente | Benito Juarez | en su vuelta | a S<sup>a</sup> Luis de Potosi | Febrero de | 1867, and an obituary medal of Maximilian, obv. head of the emperor facing right, rev. a tomb, Fame seated, weeping willow, &c. "Natus 6 Julio 1832 ✠ 19 Junii 1869" white metal, size 26. The remainder were of various metals and sizes, and were for military, civil and scientific merit.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.



AMERICAN

Numismatic and Archaeological Society

OF NEW YORK.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN  
Numismatic and Archæological Society  
OF NEW YORK,  
AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 18, 1879.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



NEW YORK:  
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1879.

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## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1879.

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### **President.**

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D.

### **Vice-Presidents.**

ALEXANDER BALMANNO.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

FREDERIC J. DEPEYSTER.

### **Secretary.**

WILLIAM POILLON.

### **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

### **Librarian.**

ISAAC F. WOOD.

### **Curator.**

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

**T**HE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Rooms, at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 18, 1879, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, LL.D., took the chair.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the officers and various committees were presented.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee reported as follows :—

The Executive Committee take pleasure in submitting this their Fifth Annual Report.

Since our last report we have had two meetings, at which we received and passed upon the following propositions for membership, and we herewith recommend the election of Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia, as an Honorary Member, and Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, as a Corresponding Member for two years. The term of Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, as Corresponding Member for two years having expired, we herewith nominate him for re-election for two years. Besides the ordinary correspondence, letters accepting resident membership have been received from Rev. George C. Athole and Mr. Samuel Carter.

The death of Honorary Member Dr. H. R. LINDERMAN having recently occurred, a committee has been appointed, who will present a report this evening.

The committee would call the attention of the members to a subscription list recently started for the purchase for our library of a copy of "Loubat's Medallie History of the United States," and we hope the members will assist us in obtaining the amount necessary without taking the funds from our treasury.

The prosperity which marked our affairs when the last annual report was made, has been continued the past year, and our membership has steadily increased. Our roll of membership now consists of thirty-six Life and Resident, sixty Corresponding, and fourteen Honorary Members, being a gain of six Resident, and a loss of three Corresponding Members and one Honorary Member.

On motion of Mr. Balmanno the report was adopted unanimously.

#### REPORT ON THE DEATH OF DR. LINDERMAN.

Mr. D. Parish, Jr., for the committee appointed to report on the death of our Honorary Member, the late Dr. H. R. LINDERMAN, made a report as follows : —

It is with great regret that the Society hears of the death of one of its Honorary Members, H. R. Linderman, M.D. He was the son of Dr. John Linderman, a well-known physician of Pennsylvania, and was born in Pike County of that State, December 26, 1825. He studied with his father, and at the Medical School of the New York University. He practiced his profession at home from 1845-53, when President Pierce appointed Hon. J. R. Snowden Director of the Philadelphia Mint, and as it was advisable that Senator Brodhead, from Pennsylvania, should be conciliated, the subject of our remarks—a nephew—was appointed chief clerk. In this position he remained for twelve years, until 1865, when he retired to become a broker, in which he did not meet with much success. In 1867 he was appointed Director of the Mint by President Johnson, but retired in 1869. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant to the head of the Mint Bureau, having charge of all the Mints in the United States, which position he held at the time of his death in January last. His official reports gained him great credit, as well as the volume on "Money and Legal Tender," which he published in 1877. Though I believe he was not personally known to any of us, he is described by his friends as being a man free from jealousy or harshness, tolerant of rivalry, and reluctant to speak evil of any one, declaring that the only fair judgment between man and man must be rendered after "putting yourself in his place."

On motion of Mr. Groh the report was adopted, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Parish, and the committee discharged.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Betts, then presented his annual report as follows : —

RECEIPTS.	
Balance, March 18, 1878,	\$ 64 72
For Dues and Initiation Fees,	\$ 118 36
For Life Membership Fees,	30 00
For Certificates and Journals,	23 00
For Wm. Poillon Fund,	28 76
For Interest,	19 76—219 88
	\$ 284 60
PAYMENTS.	
For Rent,	\$ 62 50
For Printing Constitution and By Laws,	38 00
For Printing Pamphlets,	37 00
For Printing, Postage, &c.,	34 76
For Miscellaneous,	3 75
Deposited in Bank,	69 00—245 01
Balance,	\$ 39 59

# PROCEEDINGS.

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## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund, March 19, 1878.	\$ 380 00
Received for one Life Member,	30 00
Interest due January 1, 1879.	88—410 88

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY FUND.

Original amount of Fund,	\$ 35 25
Interest to January 1, 1879,	8 00—43 25

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Original amount of Fund,	\$ 57 00
Interest to January 1, 1879,	11 94—68 94

## WM. POILLON FUND.

Amount of Fund, March 18, 1878,	\$ 22 14
Received during the year,	28 76
Interest due January 1, 1879.	24—51 14
	\$ 574 21

## ASSETS.

In the Brooklyn Savings Bank,	\$ 574 21
Cash on hand,	39 59—613 80

On motion of Mr. D. Parish, Jr., the Treasurer's report was accepted.

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, submitted the following report :—

The contents of the library now number 271 bound volumes of all classes, and 1,993 pamphlets, catalogues, unbound serials, newspapers, photographs, broadsides, &c., &c. The variation in sum totals from year to year, as expressed by figures, forms only a superficial criterion as to the actual increment in the available value of the Society's collection. To some it may seem as if there were a decrease *numerically* from time to time. A glance at figures in past reports will show, however, a slow but sure appreciation in the number of *bound volumes*, arising not so much from donations, which are more apt to be in the pamphlet and *brochure* line, not much from direct and most-to-be-desired purchases, which our lack of funds effectually precludes, but from a few judicious exchanges, and especially from the binding up, as fast as the funds at our disposal will allow, of the various serials, catalogues, and pamphlets most germane to the objects of the Society, liable otherwise to be lost or destroyed. If this course be carefully pursued, the bound volumes will in the future, as they now do, most fairly represent the Society's capacity for usefulness; for in these few we possess practical attraction in every *prominent* department of, at least, *numismatic* interest. A considerable addition in this way might be immediately made most useful, notably in the case of the numismatic periodicals, &c., if some kind friend would open his heart and his purse with a single eye to numismatists' good and a double one to his own *éclat*. A very small sum would go a long way, as your Librarian has special facilities at command for low rates. Not a little of the binding aforesaid has been done at his own private expense, whether from one or both of the above motives, he leaves you to judge; suffice it that he does not feel longer *able* to carry it on alone.



I have annually called attention to the Permanent Fund, proposed a few years ago by subscriptions of \$50 and upwards, to amount to \$1,000, the *interest* of which should be for additions to the library only ; but as yet nothing further has been done, although I believe several of the original subscribers, including myself, stand ready to renew their subscriptions if a concerted effort be made. Something of this kind would give increased life and value to the Society's efforts ; for while cabinets of specimens are very useful and necessary to us, the comparative cost thereof is vastly greater, and, judging by experience, they are not at present so much sought after by the individual collector as a good list of works of reference not usual in private libraries, together with serial publications and priced catalogues. The rich treasures to which Dr. Anthon called your attention last year, and which that miscarriage of a great intention *pro bono publico*, yclept the Astor Library, seals up from five P. M. till nine or ten the next morning, are from this very cause inaccessible to many of our members whose pursuit of science must be regulated, in time at least, by the urgent calls of business during the day. Our other so-called public libraries are not only defective in our specialties, from never having attempted their cultivation, but are subscription associations requiring special membership in each, for the full use of any advantage possible. And until our city follows the halcyon example of Boston with a great free lending library, well furnished in every department, we must fain make the best of what we have, and endeavor to increase our resources in every way for our mutual benefit.

An increment in books of reference will also doubtless lead to an addition to our cabinets, on the principle "to him that hath," etc., and we can continue to nurse our present valuable nucleus, the result almost without exception of friendly donation, in the hope of yet consociating ourselves with kindred societies more fortunate than ourselves in the possession of a roof of their own, and to whom the use and exhibition of *our* collections may be of some importance. Said the late George P. Putnam :—"The great trouble with us in the way of literary and scientific associations, is too much individuality and lack of concentration, and hence loss of power for good. Had we one large building in which all the different societies could meet and have their collections and exhibitions, it would be of mutual and general advantage." Other cities have more or less of such accommodation with a well-ascertained advantage. The hopes entertained of something of this kind in connection with the plans of the founder of the Cooper Institute, were disappointed, and New York must yet wait for the man or men whose wealth is proportionate to the desire to freely and *mutually* foster such societies as the Historical, the Geographical, Biographical, Numismatic, Philological, etc. That a spirit which may produce such happy results is increasing, there can be no doubt ; and it is evidenced in the founding of the Museums of Art and Natural History, and the liberal facilities already extended by them.

When we moved our headquarters to Mott Memorial Hall, some years ago, it was in the hope that some such community of interests would result from the fact that it was already the *locale* of various kindred societies. But although our removal hither has doubtless been advantageous, the constantly increasing drawbacks in the lack, on the part of the Trustees, of proper care and heating, &c., and the successive removal of the Journal Association, the Academy of Sciences and others, to more eligible quarters, have left us almost alone in our occupancy, and we find ourselves at present not only with no corresponding benefit, but in such a plight that more satisfactory rooms are urgently necessary.

It is hoped that some of the arrangements which are now under consideration will result at least in giving our members that full use of the collections, from which well known causes now debar them. The day will come when some such concentration as is here referred to, in one building, erected for the purpose, shall be had; and the yearly addition of even only fifty to a hundred dollars' worth of well selected acquisitions, will not only contribute to our attractions and probable consequent membership, but also to that dignity of property that shall give us commensurate recognition at the proper time. To these ends the establishment of the proposed subscription fund is urgently called to your attention, and in view of the present increasing interest in all matters of Art and Archæology, it is not impossible that courses of lectures on some branches cognate to our pursuits might result in valuable addition to the Permanent Funds.

The only fund whose interest is *specially* applicable to library purposes, resulted from the sale, some years ago, of a small numismatic collection belonging to the present Librarian, donated for that purpose, and named at his request in memory of a deceased parent, whose liberal tastes had early fostered a love for such collections. As will be seen by the Treasurer's report, this memento fund is *very small*. It was established in the hope of a larger imitation by those better able, and with the idea of accumulation. The absolute need, however, of even the small interest has prevented the latter.

The Executive Committee have from time to time, whenever the funds in the Treasurer's hands would allow, appropriated small sums; but they have been rather for necessary contingent expenses than for books, outside of a few magazine subscriptions. In this way, however, a good copy of Vaillant, and one or two other standard works, have lately been added. Special funds, the interest of which could be used in subscribing to the more important foreign periodicals, of which we are sadly in need, (complete sets, for instance, of the *London Chronicle*, and the *Revue Numismatique*, would be of exceeding value to us,)—as well as for publishing a digest of the Society's proceedings from its foundation, would be most welcome. There is a provision in the By-Laws, I believe, relative to patrons who become such by the contribution of a certain sum of money. Will not some members put their names on record? Again, the steady and increasing accumulation of pamphlets and catalogues requires the use of pamphlet cases for their proper and useful arrangement and accessibility. Most of those which we have were presented to us. A small sum for the purchase of a much needed increase here would be very acceptable.

By weeding out through sale and exchange such material as is absolutely useless to us, as well as by excerpting from pamphlets and newspapers, for our scrap-books and files, such matter only as is cognate, our limited space and its subjective interests may be increased. We have indeed a few specimens of such material, of rarity and historic value, presented by friends, which should *not* be mutilated, and which linger so nearly on the borders of that "broad-lands" whose gateway is inscribed with our secondary cognomen—Archæology—that for the present they add sufficient interest and importance to be retained. But though a librarian's temptation is, especially where the collection is small, to enlarge the "phylacteries," it is best to limit the selection, in a society of specialists such as we are, to the field of *special pursuits*. Certes, in purchases, this rule should be followed, and has been in the few opportunities allowed us, except perhaps in one or two important historical magazines which are necessarily more general, though germane. *Donations* of anything, however, down to the veriest scraps, are gladly received and made available; whatsoever is likely to be of interest is preserved; what

cannot be to us, is held for exchange whenever possible, for what is. Thus matter pertaining to biography, (a field of certain attraction to the numismatic student,—for coins and medals *most* relate to men and their affairs,—) to topographic geography, historic and prehistoric explorations and discoveries and their elucidative results, all come within the scope of direct acceptability. But if the donor have only to offer something on metaphysics, botany, geology, astronomy or mathematics, or any other scientific abstruseness foreign to our immediate purpose, let him send it along. It will be received with cordial thanks—conveyed by post—credited on our records, and exchanged in the donor's name at the first opportunity. It is pleasant to add here that the character of donations for the last two years has been increasingly on the side of our specialties, although we still miss much that the publication of the *Journal* formerly gave us in exchanges. Our list of coin-sale catalogues—a section most *valuable* for reference in such a collection as ours, and almost useless to libraries of other kinds,—is according to Attinelli's "*Numisgraphics*," (the only standard authority on the subject,) tolerably complete in the American line. More *priced* ones would be acceptable, and if our friends will kindly *lend* us such priced copies as they possess, the Librarian will see that our unpriced ones are made perfect. In this connection I may say, we are under obligations to Mr. Henry G. Sampson, a non-member, for a considerable number of recent catalogues priced purposely for us, and presented by him. Our foreign catalogues are few and far between, but important additions have latterly been made by our friends, Messrs. Adolph Hess, A. Weyl, and G. F. Ulex, of Germany, Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, of Paris, &c. To any one who may be willing to fill up from his reserves any of these series, as well as our set of the old Historical Magazine,—now lacking but a few numbers,—and other serials, lists of needs will be forwarded. It may be remarked here, that a set of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" would be a most invaluable addition, and the Society's face would beam with gratitude upon the donor of it.

We are indebted, as usual, to our Corresponding Member, Mr. John Bowne, and through him to the Department at Washington, for continual additions to our series of Finance Reports, containing the Mint Reports, detailing the statistics of the national coinage, with much of importance relating to foreign coinages. Of these series we yet lack all previous to 1856-7, that for 1858-9, and that for 1862, none of which the Department can furnish. Donations of these "missing links" are earnestly solicited.

We are also under obligations to Gen. John C. Eaton, Gen. John Jay Knox, and others, for important public documents relating to education, international coinage, the metric system, etc.

One of our most steady foreign contributors is the Imperial Commissioner of Archæology of St. Petersburg, Russia, whose reports we receive through the Smithsonian Institute. It is matter of regret that many earlier files of these, together with much of similar interest, and some valuable books, appear by the records to have been lost or abstracted during the librarianship of one Leathe, some years ago, and also by some of Mr. Groh's predecessors; a disgraceful chapter of carelessness that finds its fitting counterpart in the almost total loss to us of the small collection we formerly possessed of busts, engravings, relics, and other historical or archæological specimens, deposited for safe keeping with a former Vice-President during a brief period of abeyance in the Society's career. And I cannot forbear saying here that but for the careful guardianship and watchful promptness of Mr. Groh at that time, we should, perhaps, have had nothing but our most recent acquisitions to show.

During the year your Librarian, desiring in the interest of numismatic propagandism to present a set of the *American Journal of Numismatics* to the Union League Club, obtained from the Executive Committee especial permission to take one of the few complete sets in exchange for books, which were furnished at lowest wholesale rates. Thus twenty-one valuable volumes were added to the library. This suggests that by some such arrangement the *incomplete* sets and odd volumes, a considerable surplus of which the Society has thus far retained, might be advantageously used, and the co-operation of members is invited. It is desirable, also, that a duplicate set of the *American Journal of Numismatics* be bound and kept in the archives, not only because of its growing scarceness and hence a substitution of one for the other in case of loss or breakage, but also to have a *lending* set. I should say here that we have now less than a dozen sets left of the first four volumes complete, and still less of subsequent volumes, some of which are equally scarce. Members and others desirous of completing sets, should make early application. The price of the set of the first four volumes has been fixed by the Executive Committee at \$25. Price lists of all volumes and numbers will be forwarded on application to the Librarian.

In the matter of lending out books, past experience does not favor the idea in connection with our present accommodations; and on this account, as well as from the drawbacks to consultation at the Hall, it becomes more than ever desirable to seek quarters where members can "read, mark, and inwardly digest" at their leisure. In the meantime, the use of part of the gallery for storage, kindly allowed us by the Genealogical Society, will give us more case-room, and make more readily accessible material now locked up in cupboards: and your Librarian will always endeavor to meet by appointment any member desirous of examining the collections, it not being advisable to leave the keys with those in charge of the Hall at present. It would be an excellent thing if the proposition from the Genealogical Society mentioned some time ago, could be carried out, viz. that we should combine if possible with the Trustees of the Mott Library in procuring the services of a young man or woman-clerk, who should, on certain days of the week, for a small compensation, attend to visitors to all the different libraries. The expense thus divided would be one of which we could probably readily bear our share; but thus far negotiations for combined action have not resulted in anything definite, it being claimed by the Mott Library Trustees, I am told, that there is no fund to support the Hall; and taxes and other expenses eat up the rentals and preclude any expenditure for the employment of other than the janitor and his family, to whose tender mercies neither Society has yet felt willing to commit their property's entire custodianship.

It was hoped that Dr. Loubat, following the example of Hickcox, Dickeson, Snowden, Lee, and other American numismatic authors, would have distributed copies of his elegant work on the "Medallic History of the United States" to the various Numismatic Societies, as yet so few in number, but it is possible he thought them so interested already, that he had better scatter his generosity in the way of presentation copies among other bodies, as a superb inducement to the cultivation of our specialty. At any rate, it appears that we must depend upon ourselves to obtain this in every way most desirable addition to American numismatic literature, and as we have no available fund for its immediate purchase, and the edition is said to be limited, I have started a subscription, (the publisher kindly consenting to give us a slight discount,) and hope from present indications to add the book to our shelves before the next meeting.\*

\* Since the above was written the book has been purchased.

I suggest, that the proper department for the deposition and exchange of the Society's publications is that of the Librarian; and also, that the care and management of the Medal of Membership be more properly transferred to the Curator and Treasurer, the former to have charge of the distributive details, and the latter the financial ones. The matter appears to have been left in my hands, rather because I originated the medal idea and had naturally carried out in behalf of the Executive Committee the contract for dies, &c., than from any fitness of things. The details have been at times very vexatious, largely owing to the delays and blunders of the sinker and engraver, the first pair of dies being unsatisfactory and new ones ordered; and a few of the replies to the circulars sent to members have been, apparently from a misapprehension of the character and intent of the medal, of a very ungratifying nature. The medal was *not* intended as a numismatic rarity, as some seem to have thought, but simply as a MEDALLIC certificate of membership, peculiarly appropriate to a Numismatic Society, and more convenient than the usual diploma. In the main, however, the responses to the circulars have been in a vein complimentary both to the idea and the design and execution of the medal. Some members still remain to be heard from, and it is greatly to be desired that the medal should be taken out by all, it being understood that any surplus that *may* arise from its sale is to be added to some of our permanent funds; perhaps that for the Curator's use would be the most appropriate. Thus far, so nearly at cost is the medal furnished, the receipts have little more than covered the expense of dies, medals, engraving, cases, printing, and delivery, but the way is now at least open for the purpose indicated.

To those as yet unfamiliar with the matter and to whom this may come, I would say that the medal is struck *only to order*, in gold, silver, and bronze, and its issue is of course limited to members. Circular price lists containing full information, with a cut of the medal, will be forwarded to those whom they may not have already reached, on giving notice to the Secretary.

In closing this report, I must apologize for its length, and its somewhat rambling character. It may seem to some that I have done an unnecessary amount of talking about a very small collection, and have sought to magnify my office: but I have desired to make it something more than a barren *résumé* of statistics as to the number of books and pamphlets; partly because this is, as it were, the twenty-first birthday anniversary of our Society; and I have wished, if possible, to interest members more actively in the increase of the little library, which is the slow accumulation of years of ups and downs,—every one with a little exertion or outlay, can add to the satisfaction of all,—partly because the printing of the reports this year will enable me with such few suggestions as I have felt interested to offer in the Society's behalf, to reach a wider circle of our members than can or do attend our annual meetings; and partly because I may not again have the opportunity to invite the Society's attention to these suggestions, whether of value or not. For reasons of much force to myself, I hope ere long to resign to other and more competent hands the office to which, in spite of my oft remissness, you have so often and so kindly reelected me.

I append, herewith, the names of donors to the library the past year:—

Charles E. Anthon, LL. D.  
J. Henry Applegate, *San Francisco, Cal.*  
E. J. Attinelli, *New York City.*  
M. N. Baer.

Alexander Balmanno, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Charles H. Bechtel, *New York City.*  
Mr. Bicking.  
E. P. Boon, *New York City.*

- J. W. Bouton, *New York City*.  
 John Bowne, *New York City*.  
 Richard H. Bowne, *New York City*.  
 R. Alonzo Brock, *Richmond, Va.*  
 Wm. P. Brown, *New York City*.  
 Canadian Antiquarian Soc., *Montreal, Canada*.  
 Henry Chapman, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 Edward Cogan, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
 Jeremiah Colburn, *Boston*.  
 Charles Collins, *New York City*.  
 Wm. C. Coup, *New York City*.  
 Wm. E. Du Bois, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 Gen. John Eaton, *Washington, D. C.*  
 Essex Institute, *Salem, Mass.*  
 Gaston L. Feuardent, *New York City*.  
 E. Frossard, *Irvington, N. Y.*  
 Ferguson Haines, *Biddeford, Me.*  
 S. K. Harzfeld, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 J. W. Haseltine, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 Isaac S. Hatch, *New York City*.  
 H. W. Henfrey, *London, England*.  
 J. H. Henry, *London, England*.  
 Adolph Hess, *Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany*.  
 A. L. Hirschorn, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 G. A. Holmes, *Montreal, Canada*.  
 Imperial Commissioner of Archaeology, *St. Petersburg, Russia*.  
 Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Hon. John Jay Knox, *Washington, D. C.*  
 Richard H. Lawrence, *New York City*.  
 "Library Table," *New York City*.  
 H. R. Linderman, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*  
 J. N. T. Levick, *New York City*.  
 George H. Lovett, *New York City*.  
 F. S. Lusk, *Cleveland, Ohio*.  
 Edward Maris, M. D., *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 W. T. R. Marvin, *Boston, Mass.*  
 R. W. McLachlan, *Montreal, Canada*.  
 Mercantile Library, *New York City*.  
 J. J. Mickley, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 Robert Morris, LL.D., *La Grange, Ky.*  
 Alex. B. Mott, M. D., *New York City*.  
 Daniel Parish, Jr., *New York City*.  
 William Poillon, *New York City*.  
 N. Ponce de Leon, *New York City*.  
 Dr. Prince.  
 George P. Putnam's Sons, *New York City*.  
 Rev. Anselm Rheume, *Quebec, Canada*.  
 Rollin & Feuardent, *Paris, France*.  
 D. B. St. John Rossa, M. D., *N. Y. City*.  
 H. G. Sampson, *New York City*.  
 "Science Observer."  
 Scott & Co., *New York City*.  
 Scribner, Armstrong & Co., *New York City*.  
 G. Sinsons.  
 Starr & Marcus, *New York City*.  
 B. S. Stevenson.  
 C. C. Stevenson, *Carson City, Nevada*.  
 W. H. Strobbridge, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
 C. A. Watters, *Liverpool, England*.  
 F. Weisman, Jr.  
 Adolph Weyl, *Berlin, Germany*.  
 A. J. Wheeler.  
 Isaac F. Wood, *New York City*.  
 Wm. H. S. Wood, *New York City*.  
 W. Elliot Woodward, *Roxbury, Mass.*  
 George F. Ulex, *Hamburg, Germany*.  
 J. Henry Vail, *Turritown, N. Y.*

On motion of Mr. Alexander Balmanno, the report of the Librarian was accepted.

#### CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Curator, Mr. Edward Groh, submitted his annual report on the condition of the Society's cabinet in brief as follows:—

The Society's cabinet contains 1,638 medals, tokens and jetons, 1,003 coins, 59 dies, 32 of which are cancelled; 203 bills of credit, Confederate notes and bonds, and United States fractional currency; 184 impressions of seals, and nearly 100 pieces of Indian pottery, arrow-heads, etc.

On motion, this report was also accepted.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The President, Prof. Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., then read his Annual Address :—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society :—*

By our Constitution it is made my agreeable duty to address you, at this Annual Meeting, on some subject included in our joint pursuits, or on matters of interest and importance to our association. On this occasion, therefore, our twenty-first yearly assembly, let me first congratulate you on the pleasing fact that our Society is now of age. It is no longer a minor; it has now reached the threshold of manhood, and from this point, in accordance with analogy, its more energetic and influential life ought to begin. There is, indeed, a wise saying which runs to this effect :—“ If a man know nothing at thirty, be nothing at forty, have nothing at fifty, there is no hope for him.” Judged by this standard, our Society may not be positively required to stand high in knowledge, in reputation, or in wealth, for several years to come. But I think that we will all prefer to accept the other comparison as our basis of action; and regarding ourselves as having, corporately, attained our majority, endeavor from this moment to know, to be, and to have, as much as circumstances will allow.

At the present time, circumstances seem inclining to become favorable to Numismatics and Archæology, and consequently to a more vigorous development of our Society. There is evidently in the American mind a strong and constantly increasing tendency towards the various paths of scientific and artistic collection, instructive, refining, exciting and entertaining as they all are; and a very slight impulse would probably suffice to direct the taste of the day to our favorite pursuit, which so remarkably combines the attractions of the others. In this respect, among many, the establishment in our city of our esteemed associate, Mr. Feuardent, is warmly to be welcomed. His sagacity and experience, particularly as to ancient coins—in regard to which the most wary of us have sometimes been grossly deceived—combined with his knowledge of their fair value, and his high sense of honor, may well have the effect of inducing the wealthy and fashionable to purchase medals or gems, whether as curiosities of a striking kind, or for personal adornment, now that they can receive positive assurance of not being imposed upon. An extensive and favorable influence over the science proper may thence be expected to arise.

While, however, anticipations of this nature remain yet to be realized, we have ample evidence that the regular cultivation of Numismatics is every day making steady progress. One auction sale quickly succeeds another, and at every one an object of worth is pretty sure to elicit lively bidding. Many dealers are engaged in private traffic, the aggregate of which must be very considerable; many rare and valuable pieces are being imported, by individuals, from abroad; and the older numismatists observe a never-ceasing addition to their ranks, both from men of their own age and from their more youthful contemporaries. Without making any particular effort in that direction, we have, during the last few years, received from these two sources some most desirable accessions to our Society. We greatly desire an increase of such accessions, and there is a general disposition on the part of the office-holders, who—I speak of my colleagues only—have most zealously and self-sacrificingly labored in their respective functions, to give up their places to younger men, as soon as they show an inclination to accept the duties, and whenever the Society thinks its interests would be promoted by such a change.

I do not hesitate to express my conviction that, when the favorable moment arrives, the number of members of this Society can be, by concerted action, quadrupled in a single winter. Were each actual member to pledge himself to obtain three others, the thing would be accomplished. Now if, as I have said, no effort has yet been made in this direction, it is chiefly because the favorable moment has not yet arrived, though it is probably approaching. There are evils to be remedied before we can boldly invite recruits. Our present place of meeting is unattractive, inconvenient, not freely accessible. It has been communicated by a member, that the Geographical Society would perhaps grant us the use of room in their building. That Society has been approached through its President, without any result as yet, and it is questionable whether we would not forfeit our independence, and not better our position in other respects, by placing ourselves under its protection. Mr. Feuarent has made an informal proposition that the Society hold its meetings in his beautiful, well-situated and commodious house. His offer, should he seriously present it, has many very inviting features, but would of course require ample consideration and discussion.

Another obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of our soliciting friends to become members, has, in my opinion, been the disorderly condition, not to say discreditable character of our cabinet. It is not in itself of any great worth, and systematic arrangement would only serve to make its deficiencies more conspicuous. I venture to say, that there is not a member of the Society who, if this collection were his private property, would not be ashamed to show it to his acquaintances. What impression then must it make on strangers, who, seeing that the cabinet exists, must naturally infer that it is an important element in the Society's existence, or rather, that the Society exists chiefly for its sake. This, however, is far from being the fact. The cabinet is more properly an incumbrance, and does not at all represent the state of numismatic science among the members. There is a noteworthy peculiarity which distinguishes our association from almost all other scientific ones. While, in the case of these latter their museum, or collection, of whatever kind it may be, forms their central point or bond of union, and furnishes its specific intellectual food to all who compose them, receiving on the other hand contributions from every quarter, the individual members of our Society, on the contrary, caring little for the few and generally insignificant specimens which they own as a corporation, devote themselves to the study and development of their private cabinets, which are, almost without exception, of great interest and large pecuniary value. In view of these considerations, it has been suggested by a prominent officer of the Society, and the suggestion strikes me most favorably, that, for the time to come, we altogether give up the formation of a collection, and bend our strength rather towards the enlargement of our library, which is already very extensive, far more so than those of most private collectors. We might, or might not, in that case, dispose of the coins and medals which we already possess; but it would be right to retain, at all events, such donations as we may have received, like the exquisite Mickley medal, which has just reached us through the kindness of our highly esteemed Honorary Member, Mr. Du Bois, and such as we may acquire in the same manner hereafter. It sometimes happens that a society is allowed to purchase, or has presented to it by public authority, a medal which a private person is not permitted to obtain on any terms. Pieces of this nature, combined with our ordinary donations, would constitute, in lieu of a cabinet, a very choice and desirable mass of heirlooms or *κεφάλαια*.

In connection with this matter of things to be preserved and handed down to our successors, allow me, Gentlemen of the Society, to offer to your acceptance this silver



bowl\* or dish. Succeeding Presidents may, if they think proper, fill it, as now, with flowers, at our quarterly meetings. The inscription, A M N & A SOC is so engraved, that the first two letters not only signify "American," but likewise, if you will kindly so interpret them, "Anthon Memento." Since the propriety of such a souvenir may not at first be evident, I would remark that it is not unusual with societies of various kinds in England to own sometimes many similar objects, and institute similar customs.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the honor you have done me in electing me as your President for the past year, and during that which is now beginning let me wish you happiness and prosperity in full measure, each and all.

On motion of Mr. Betts, the thanks of the Society were voted for the address, and the beautiful and appropriate gift accompanying it.

On motion of Mr. Levick, the Executive Committee were directed to have the following inscription engraved on the vase, "THE ANTHON MEMENTO, MARCH 18TH, 1879."

#### DONATIONS.

The Secretary read a letter from Honorary Member Wm. E. Du Bois, accompanying a beautiful medal of the late Joseph J. Mickley. This medal was the work of Madame Lea Ahlborn, the lady-engraver of the Mint at Stockholm, and he considered it a perfect likeness, and not surpassed in medallic art.

On motion of Mr. Levick, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Du Bois for his donation.

The Librarian stated that the Society was under obligations to Mr. Henry G. Sampson, for a continuous series of priced coin catalogues during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Balmanno, the Secretary was directed to forward to Mr. Sampson the special thanks of this Society.

#### PAPERS.

Mr. Henri De Morgan presented the following paper, which was read by Mr. Frederick Vors, and at its conclusion the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. De Morgan for his paper, and to Mr. Frederick Vors for reading it.

#### ON SOME FRANK SEPULTURES OF THE SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CENTURIES.

During my residence in the cool and delicious valleys of Normandy, it was my good fortune to hear from some peasants of the district, the story of certain singular discoveries that had been made, while the ground of their farm was dug up to prepare it for a plantation of apple trees. In a tract of land near Blangy-sur-Bresle, the peasants reported that "Iron hatchets, coarse potteries, and human bones" had been found.

\* The silver vase presented by the President is eleven inches high, fifteen inches long, and eight inches high. It was filled with flowers; the inscription on it is A M N & A SOC.

"Monsieur, they are Englishmen from the time of the old wars," added the rustic who seemed the best informed of the group.

Naturally such remarks excited my curiosity, and I determined to investigate the matter. The ground where the objects have been found, was on a low hill facing the rising sun, and an old road traversed it. Popular tradition had preserved to this spot the name of "Camp Comtois." The first excavations made under my direction were begun with no preconceived plan, on the 12th of July, 1871; but on the following day I came across a tomb which contained human remains. At the feet were two vases, one of white clay, the other of black; near them were the bronze chiselled clasps which held the belt, the dagger, the knife, some pieces of silver, and different ornaments in bronze and silver; at the head of the buried warrior lay his lance and his battle-axe. I had discovered a Frank cemetery, for the body before me was the body of a Germanic warrior, such as Tacitus describes with his costume and his arms.

The excavations were afterward continued incessantly; trenches were dug following the direction of the magnetic needle, and we felt we were sure to strike some of the tombs transversely, for according to the Germanic custom they all faced the rising sun. These tombs stood out in strong contrast of black against the white chalk in which they rested. As soon as we knew that a sepulture had been struck, the earth was removed at right angles with the trench. The depth of the excavations, which often vary from two to eight feet, makes this portion of the work very long, and requires great care, for fear of breaking the buried treasures. After that may be said to begin the interesting part of the work. All the earth is removed, only a thin layer being allowed to remain at the place where the knees were supposed to be, this part being the least interesting in the tomb. At the feet, where vases are invariably found, the earth was left thicker to avoid the danger of breaking what might be there. As the different objects were found, all details relating to the position they occupied in the tomb were carefully noted.

The Frank sepultures of Blangy belong to the Sixth and Seventh Centuries of the Christian era, and show that among these men, whom the Romans treated and despised as barbarians, there existed a state of civilization which they were far from suspecting even in the slightest degree.

The objects found in these excavations can be divided into four groups, viz: Coins, vases, arms, jewels.

Very few coins have been found during these explorations, and those exhumed are without any numismatical value, being small brass of the late Roman period,—those of Magnentius, Constantius, &c., but they are interesting as giving an approximative date to the sepultures.

The vases are in coarse clay in most cases, sometimes of a reddish white, but more frequently black. The ornamentation on them is of a primitive kind, composed of incised lines or dots. I have never found but one vase presenting the emblems of Christianity. Very few tombs contain more than one vase, and it often happens that none at all are found discovered.

Glass vases are the most scarce, and they are almost always found broken; the shape is generally that of a horn without a foot. They are sometimes ornamented with blue or white enamel.

The arms are totally different from those of the Romans. They are all made of iron, and very well wrought; they consist of the "framée" or lance, the "Francisque"

or battle-axe, the "scramasaxe"\* or dagger, and the "angou," a javelin or dart. The only defensive arm that has ever been found is the shield.

The "framée" or lance, is found in large numbers; the shapes and sizes are of endless variety, but the point is always long and sharp.

The battle-axe, which is not so common, is only found in tombs of warriors grown old in service. Certain authors ascribe to the Franks the double-headed axe, but I have a contrary opinion, for I have never met with one of that shape, and do not know of any. The battle-axe was the favorite weapon of the Franks, and its name, "Francisque," derived from them. The story of Clovis braining with this weapon the warrior who had refused to give up to him the vase of Soissons, is well known. It is also with a blow of his axe that the same prince stretches out at his feet the last king of the Visigoths in the battle of Vouglé. The Francisque was also found in the tomb of King Childeric at Tournay.

The long sword, or "épée," is an arm even less frequently found. The grip was in wood, very short, and had no metal guard; the blade was flat, about two inches wide and double-edged; the length often reaches three feet, and some swords are found even longer. Tacitus, in his "Germania," tells us that few only of the warriors use them. The use of the sword was exclusively reserved for the chiefs, and the tomb of King Childeric contained one richly ornamented with gold and precious stones.

The scramasac, or sabre, is found more frequently; the dimensions of this arm vary from that of the short sword to one with the most enormous proportions, but the type is always the same. It is a thick blade, sharpened only on one side, ending in a sharp point, and bearing in the length parallel grooves to contain poison. It was with a weapon of this description that King Sigebert was assassinated under the walls of Metz, and the chronicles of Gregoire de Tours show us Fredegonde giving orders to her followers to cut the grooves of one of the swords deeper, to make sure of inflicting a mortal wound on the bishop Pretextat. As to the daggers, they are found in large numbers, and having a great variety of forms and dimensions.

Another arm, of which I have only found one specimen, is the "angou." It is a long javelin with a double-barbed point. Agathias describes the way in which the "barbarians" used it in battle. The Franks hurled this lance against the enemy's shield, where it was held by the barbed points; bounding forward, the warrior would press down with his foot the long shank of the javelin, which rested on the ground, and, forcing his antagonist to lower his shield, could strike him on the head with his Francisque. The specimen, found at Blangy, is incrustated with small blades of silver near the point, and answers very well to the description of Agathias.

The shield was the only defensive weapon of the Franks. It was composed of a hemispherical cap in iron, which protected the hand, with ribs supporting the different parts of the shield. Tacitus tells us that they were decorated with brilliant colors.

It is with defensive arms so weak, but with such powerful modes of attack, that we find these barbarians keeping up their endless strife with the trained legions of Rome. We see them opposing their naked breasts to the Roman soldiers clothed in metal; but helmets and breastplates are shattered to atoms under the terrific blows of the new arms, and the Legion itself is crushed under the terrible hammering of the barbarians.

We have seen what a character of originality is presented by the armament of the Franks, but, if we turn to the decorations displayed on their jewels, we are surprised

\* Scramasaxe, or Scramasac, — the name of this weapon, may be derived from an old word cognate to the Italian *scaramucciare*, to skirmish, from *schermire*, to fence, old High German, *skerman*. It is spelled in various ways.

to find ourselves in presence of a singular art of a decided oriental nature, and which reveals a state of civilization little expected.

First come those necklaces of glassy pastes and interwoven enamels of all colors, which have retained all their primitive brilliancy. Those jewels in "cloisonné," or covered with filigree work, cabochous or engraved lines, those large belt-buckles, damascened in gold and silver, which twine and twist themselves into the most complicated designs, surprise our experience. The brooches assume the forms of fantastical animals with large red eyes, made of garnet; or, again, that interwoven ornament which reappears in the monuments of the middle ages. This ornamentation, which contains the principle of the Roman and Gothic, has an Indian or Persian flavor, which excludes it from comparison with anything but itself.

These savage races have borrowed nothing from the Roman civilization, which they overthrew. They brought with them their arms, their costumes, and their arts. To the pilum and the short swords of the Romans, they opposed the "Francisques" and the "framée." To the depraved morals of Rome, they contrasted the vigor of a new race. To the worn out and decrepit Roman art, which at last became but a fatiguing iteration of copy upon copy, these barbarians brought with them a new art, from which the Gothic itself was born. It would be too long to go further into the details of these excavations, which lasted over four years, and during which at Blangy, as well as at Nesle, Criel, and Mareuil, more than eight hundred tombs were explored. I should fear to draw too much on the kindness you have already shown me by any further extended remarks.

Mr. Feuardent then presented and read a paper which he had written for the Society on

#### THE MASCULO-FEMININE DEMIURGOS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

*Gentlemen :*

In answer to the kind request of your Secretary, I am about to say a few words on a matter which at first sight may seem objectionable, perhaps even repulsive, to such a dignified audience; but I trust that the interest of my subject will soon dispel this first impression. My remarks will have for their subject a figure thus described in General Di Cesnola's work on Cyprus, (page 101,) "a female figure with movable terra-cotta earrings; the stopper, also of earthenware, represented a crown, which, when placed on the aperture at the top of the head, completes the figure. This figure was seated on an earthenware chair. \* \* This curious vase holds a quart of water."

The question of its meaning, which, like many others, would have called for archaeological research, seems to have been overlooked in this work. To enable us to form a proper idea of the object, we will add a few words to the above description. A phallus of gigantic dimensions, accompanying the female organs, makes the object no longer a female figure, but the representation of a masculo-feminine being.

The archaism of the figure shows that its date of manufacture belongs to the most remote Phœnician period, and I think I shall have no trouble in showing that this curious figure is one of the early attempts to represent in material form the world-creating deity of the Egyptians. Although their divinities are very numerous, yet when carefully studied we find that they are all impersonations or elements of one God, their religion in fact being a divided monotheism. In citing different authorities, I hope to be able to demonstrate, that although the name of this bi-sexual god varies, yet the idea conveyed,

in all cases, relates to the one being, or Demiurgos, presiding over the creation of all things. In Pritchard's Egyptian Mythology, we find the following:—"All individual beings were represented as proceeding from the essence of the universal deity, by a mystical generation, which is described under various types. Sometimes the god is feigned to be *both male and female*, and is said to produce all things from himself. The god is named sometimes a male, sometimes an immortal nymph; hence the epithet ἀρσενοληϊδης, which may mean the marriage of heaven and earth,—heaven being the masculine or active essence, and earth the feminine or passive. In the Samothracian mysteries, which seem to have been the most anciently established in Europe, we are informed by Varro, that the heaven and earth were worshiped as *male and female* divinities."

In the *Argonautics* of Orpheus we read:—"First the vast fatal reign of ancient Chaos and Kronos, who in the immense regions brought forth æther, and produced the *masculo-feminine* Eros, splendid and glorious." Horapollo also says that "Pthah and Neith were represented by the Egyptians as both being *male and female*." Macrobius says that the moon was the principle of all things, and was a *male and female* being, and, quoting from Philochoros adds, that in sacrificing to it, men were dressed as women, and women as men.

Representations of this masculo-feminine being are very rare; yet I have the privilege this evening of showing you an intaglio from the collection of gems of the Rev. C. W. King, of Cambridge, England, whose own description I will quote:—"The mother of creation, a *bi-sexual* figure standing in front face, with extended legs, in order to fully exhibit her double nature; in the field is a butterfly, which represents life, perched upon a snail, also a bi-sexual animal, and the ancient emblem of salacity." Mr. King adds,—“This curious type, of which no other examples are known, may be explained by a remark of Plutarch, that the Egyptians called the moon the mother of the world, and affirm that it is both *male and female* at once.” As the names of this god change according to periods and localities, I will attempt, in as few words as possible, to give the most accredited versions.

The first god is Cneph, and is described as an eternal and unchangeable being, subsisting by himself until a certain period, when he is represented as bringing forth the egg, the symbol of the chaotic state of the world, and at the same time giving existence to a secondary being, whom the Egyptians termed Pthah. Pthah is evidently the male element of Cneph, while Neith was the female element. The three impersonations of the original principle are often represented as having *both sexes*. In the hieroglyphic inscriptions, to designate a male, or father, we find the scarabæus, which they endowed with the virtue of procreation without the assistance of a mate. To designate a female, or mother, they drew a vulture, for they thought that no male birds of this kind existed, and that the eggs of the hen were fecundated by the wind. The hieroglyphic names of Pthah and Neith, to show that they represent one individual, are represented by the same signs; but to designate the male principle, Pthah, they use a scarabæus, then a vulture, and to designate the female principle, or Neith, they put the vulture first. In the Grecian mythology, we find Pthah, who was an artisan, assimilated to Ἡφαιστος, or Vulcan, and Neith, the goddess of the mind, to Ἀθήνη, or Minerva. The mystical birth of each of these divinities seems to prove still more the assimilation of Vulcan and Minerva to Pthah and Neith. In his *Pantheon*, Champollion describes also a masculo-feminine figure which he calls Neith Generatrix. It would occupy too much of

your time to cite similar examples from other religions, but the same idea is found in the Indian and Japanese mythologies.

To come back to facts more within the scope of general knowledge, I quote from a poem by Erasmus Darwin, written in 1803. The Mosaic history of Paradise, and of Adam and Eve, has been thought by some to be a sacred allegory, and that this part of the history, where Eve is said to have been made from a rib of Adam, might have been a hieroglyphic design of the Egyptian philosophers, showing their opinion that mankind was originally of both sexes united, and was afterwards divided into males and females; an opinion later held by Plato, and I believe by Aristotle, and which must have arisen from profound inquiries into the original state of animal existence.

In modern times we find again the same thought of Amphigone in the philosophical school of the Evolutionists. In his *History of Creation*, Ernst Haeckel says:—"The simpler and more ancient form of sexual propagation is through double-sexed individuals, (hermaphroditismus.) It occurs in the great majority of plants, but only in a minority of animals, for example, in the garden snail, &c. \* \* \* Sexual separation, (gonochorismus,) which characterizes the more complicated of the two kinds of sexual reproduction, has evidently been developed from the condition of hermaphroditism at a late period of the organic history of the world." \*

As everything in France ends with a song, I beg leave, after these perhaps tedious remarks, to follow the custom of my country by reading, not singing, a song published in *Blackwood's Magazine* some years back, on the Origin of Species.

The original Monad, our great-great-grand sire,  
To little or nothing at first did aspire;  
But at last to have offspring it took a desire,  
Which nobody can deny.

This Monad becoming a father or mother,  
By budding or bursting produced such another;  
And shortly there followed a sister or brother,  
Which nobody can deny.

But Monad no longer designates them well—  
They're a cluster of molecules now, or a cell;  
But which of the two, Doctors only can tell,  
Which nobody can deny.

These beings, increasing, grew buoyant with life,  
And each to itself was both husband and wife;  
And at first, strange to say, the two lived without strife,  
Which nobody can deny.

But such crowding together soon troublesome grew,  
And they thought a division of labor would do;  
So their sexual system was parted in two,  
Which nobody can deny.

In concluding these remarks, I wish to thank Mr. Thomas Bland, the well known conchologist, for pointing out to me the modern theory of the "Origin of Species." The great knowledge of Mr. Bland is always found to be at the disposal of any seeker for information, a thing "which nobody can deny."

\* History of Creation, (Appleton's edition, Vol. I., p. 196.)

On motion of Mr. Betts, it was voted unanimously that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent for his very interesting paper.

On motion of Mr. Levick, it was voted that the Executive Committee have the annual proceedings of the Society printed in pamphlet form.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers being next in order, the President informed the members that although it was the duty of the Executive Committee to present a list of nominations, they had decided not to do so.

Messrs. Dodd and Wright were appointed Tellers.

The result of the balloting was the re-election of the present officers, excepting that Mr. Richard H. Lawrence was elected Curator in place of Mr. Edward Groh, who declined re-election.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE ANTHON MEMENTO.

Mr. Wood here remarked, that as our President had taken us all by surprise by presenting us with his beautiful and appropriate gift, he had since prepared the following Resolution, which he would now offer : —

*Resolved*, That in accepting the beautiful Memento, presented to us this evening by our President, we do heartily join in the spirit of fraternal comity with which it is given, and recognize in its character and mode of usefulness, a most fitting and graceful means of annually calling to mind, at future reunions, the value which we must ever set upon the past services of DR. CHARLES E. ANTHON to this Society, and to the sciences it endeavors to foster. The contents of the vase suggest the sentiment, "Floreat Praeses," (May the President flourish.)

On motion, Mr. Wood's Resolution was adopted unanimously.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Letters were then read from various Corresponding Members.

Exhibitions of a number of coins and medals followed, among them the rare Italian Medal of Frederick Barbarossa—"Ecco la Fico," shown by Mr. Wood, with an interesting account of the piece. Accompanying the Medal he brought a rare volume by Peter Heylins, giving the reputed origin of the piece, which is of bronze, size 32. The obverse bears a helmeted head of the Emperor to left; the bust in armor and draped with a military cloak. Legend, FED. ANOB. IMP. Rev. The Empress crowned, facing, seated on a mule, holding up the animal's tail, while a citizen attempts to extract a fig from a bunch suspended just below it. This Medal commemorates the punishment inflicted on the citizens of Milan, for their cruel and insulting treatment of the Empress

Beatrice in the latter half of the twelfth century, when, after various indignities, they placed her upon a mule, her face towards the tail, which they forced her to hold as a bridle, and having then showed her through the city, ejected her disgracefully from the gate. In revenge for this treatment, her husband having captured the city, condemned the citizens to death, except those who should be able to secure a fig from a bunch suspended behind a mule, as shown in the Medal. The exclamation *Ecco la Fico*, with an accompanying scoffing gesture, since used by the Milanese and other Italians as an insult, perpetuates the memory of the event. He then exhibited two bronze impressions of the large Memorial Medal of Daniel Webster, by the late C. C. Wright, calling attention to the reverses as being somewhat different, a fact which few collectors seem to be aware of; there were two dies, distinguished in fluting of column, in surmounting globe, in character and position of buildings and lettering; he also showed a copy of Miner's "Wyoming," with plates illustrating a rare Medal of George the First, Rev. Indian with bow shooting at a stag from behind a tree; dug up near the scene of the massacre, and supposed to have been buried with an Indian chief; a similar one appears, according to Mr. Phillips's notes, in the Philadelphia Society's Exhibition at Memorial Hall. He also exhibited a number of fine cents of various types from 1793 to 1804, in behalf of Mr. Henry G. Sampson.

Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.





# FOUNDERS.

1858.

EDWARD GROH.

JAMES OLIVER.

\*HENRY WHITMORE.

\*AUG. B. SAGE.

\*EZRA HILL.

\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.

ASHER D. ATKINSON, M. D.

DR. ISAAC H. GIBBS.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., LL.D.

JOHN COOPER VAIL.

ALFRED BOUGHTON.

JACOB J. MILLER.

THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

\* Deceased.





## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Lossing, Benson J., LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
Hickox, John H., Washington, D. C.	January 6, 1859
*Mayers, W. S. Frederick, China,	February 17, 1859
*Felt, Rev. Joseph Barlow, Boston, Mass.	February 24, 1859
Dickeson, M. W., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
Stevens, Henry, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*Valentine, David T., New York,	July 28, 1859
Squier, Hon. E. George, New York,	March 9, 1865
Clay, Dr. Charles, Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Mickley, Joseph J., Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Colburn, Jeremiah, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
Du Bois, William Ewing, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Cogan, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
*Seymour, Rev. William Wood,	December 1, 1874
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
Wood, John Turtle, F. S. A., F. R. I. B. A., London, Eng.	March 21, 1876
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Linderman, Henry R., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*Snowden, Col. J. Ross, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
Marvin, William T. R., A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Snowden, Hon. A. Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Endicott, Charles, Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1858
Gale, Gabriel N. B., Albany, N. Y.	December 2, 1858
Morse, Charles H., Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1859
Trumbull, Walter, U. S. Navy.	April 24, 1864
Coates, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Dodge, Robert J., New Jersey.	June 9, 1864
James, Dr. F. H., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
Applegate, J. Henry, Jr.; San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
Bowne, J. T., Glen Cove, L. I.	November 22, 1866
Vail, J. Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
Brock, R. Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Nichols, C. P., Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
Appleton, William Sumner, A. M., Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1867
Heaton, Samuel, Platt Kills, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
Woodward, W. Elliot, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
Bramhall, W. Leggett, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Stickney, Matthew Adams, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
*Taylor, James H., Charleston, S. C.	November 14, 1867
*Wiggin, John Kimball, Boston, Mass.	November 14, 1867
*Finotti, Rev. Joseph Maria, Central City, Colorado.	November 14, 1867
Perkins, F. S., Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
*Parker, James, Springfield, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Ely, Herman, Elyria, Ohio.	November 14, 1867
Moore, Michael, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy.	November 14, 1867
Sandham, Alfred, Montreal, Canada.	November 14, 1867
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Taylor, Alfred B., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Barnard, Charles E., Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Cleneay, Thomas, Cincinnati, O.	February 13, 1868
Davis, R. Coulton, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cohen, Col. M. I., Baltimore, Md.	February 27, 1868
*Engstrom, A. B., Burlington, N. J.	February 27, 1868
Richards, E., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
Paine, George T., Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
Phillips, George L., Dayton, O.	March 26, 1868
*Leonhardt, George, Augusta, Ga.	April 20, 1868
Bolen, J. A., Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868

\* Deceased.

# CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

27

Bates, T. T., Grand Traverse, Mich.	
Gschwend, Charles, (Bennett P. O.,) Pa.	June 25, 1868
Da Silva, B., New Orleans, La.	June 25, 1868
Ralston, Rev. J. Grier, D. D., LL. D., Norristown, Pa.	June 25, 1868
Gschwendt, Peter, Jr., New York.	October 7, 1868
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, New York,	October 22, 1868
Ezekiel, H. C., Cincinnati, O.	November 12, 1868
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	November 12, 1868
*Ogden, R. W., New Orleans, La.	December 10, 1868
Busam, William, Bellevue, O.	January 28, 1869
†Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	February 25, 1869
Field, Dr. Edward M., Bangor, Me.	April 22, 1869
Fewsmith, William, Camden, N. J.	May 27, 1869
Bowne, John, Rahway, N. J.	December 9, 1869
Rheume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 20, 1877
	November 19, 1878

(FOR TWO YEARS.)

†Marvin, William T. R., A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1876
McLachlan, Rodney W., Montreal, Canada.	May 15, 1877
Davidson, John, London, England,	November 20, 1877
Knox, Hon. John Jay, Washington, D. C.	November 20, 1877
Gilman, Marcus Davis, Montpelier, Vt.	November 20, 1877
Thayer, Charles P., M. D., Boston, Mass.	November 20, 1877
Henfrey, Henry W., London, Eng.	November 20, 1877
Warner, Thomas, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 20, 1877
Ulex, G. F., Hamburg, Germany,	November 20, 1877
Fuller, Walter, Rahway, N. J.	January 15, 1878
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 19, 1878
Holland, Henry W., LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Lee, William, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 19, 1878
Haseltine, John W., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1878
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
	March 18, 1879

\* Deceased.

† Elected Honorary Member.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh,	April 6, 1858
James Oliver,	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood,	January 12, 1859
*James Lorimer Graham, (Life Member)	March 31, 1859
Isaac Francis Wood (Life Member)	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr.	April 13, 1865
Joseph N. T. Levick,	December 14, 1865
Robert Hewitt, Jr. (Life Member)	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith,	February 22, 1866
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D.	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf,	April 11, 1867
Gen. John Watts De Peyster, (Life Member)	April 25, 1867
John Antoine Amelung,	June 13, 1867
Wilmer Stanard Wood, (Life Member)	July 16, 1867
George H. Lovett, (Life Member)	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts,	February 27, 1868
Robert L. Stuart, (Life Member)	March 25, 1869
Frederic J. De Peyster, (Life Member)	April 22, 1869
William Poillon, (Life Member)	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmanno,	December 1, 1874
J. Edward Poillon, (Life Member)	January 29, 1875
Charles Pryer, (Life Member)	June 4, 1877
Gaston L. Feuarent,	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon,	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D.	January 16, 1877
Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S. T. D. (Life Member)	March 20, 1877
Sigmund K. Harzfeld,	May 15, 1877
Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood, (Life Member)	January 15, 1878
John M. Dodd, Jr. (Life Member)	January 15, 1878
Henry De Morgan,	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	November 19, 1878
Charles H. Wright,	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye,	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter,	January 21, 1879
Rev. George C. Athole, (Life Member)	January 21, 1879

\* Deceased.

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AMERICAN

Numismatic and Archaeological Society



OF NEW YORK.

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Twenty-second Annual Meeting.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN  
Numismatic and Archaeological Society  
OF NEW YORK,  
AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 16, 1880.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



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## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1880.

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### President.

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D.

### Vice-Presidents.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

### Secretary.

WILLIAM POILLON.

### Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BETTS.

### Librarian.

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

### Curator.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

**T**HE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Rooms, at No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 16, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, LL.D., presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the officers and various committees were presented.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee reported as follows : —

The Executive Committee take pleasure in submitting this their Sixth Annual Report.

In accordance with the notice given at our last meeting, we present for your adoption the following amendment to the By-Laws : — The words "also of the membership Medal" to be added after the word "Members" in Section 3d, Chapter 1 of the By-Laws.

The following propositions for membership have been received, and we herewith recommend for election : — Charles F. Frothingham, of New York, for Resident Membership, — proposed by R. H. Lawrence ; George Merryweather, of Yonkers, N. Y., for Resident Membership, — proposed by Alex. Balmano ; Barnet Phillips, for Corresponding Member for two years, — proposed by Gaston L. Feuardent ; and G. F. Ulex, Hamburg, Germany, for Permanent Corresponding Member, — proposed by this Committee. Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members Henry Corbin Lawrence, and Prof. Solomon Woolf, and from Corresponding Member Gerald E. Hart.

The resolution adopted at the last meeting relating to the holding of informal meetings, to alternate with the regular meetings, has been carried out. The one held last month was a decided success.

The following resolution has been unanimously adopted : —

"This Society, in accepting the resignation of our late Librarian, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, desires to express its appreciation of the eminent services which he has rendered to it for many years, and particularly of the ability and zeal manifested by him in the reorganization of the Society in 1873. We regret that he has thought proper to relinquish the position which he has so long and honorably filled, and assure him of our continued friendship and high regard."

The Committee, at the proper time, will present, as it is their duty to do, a nomination of officers for the ensuing year. There is, however, perfect liberty of election, and each member is invited to make whatever substitution he may think proper.

In closing this Report, we congratulate the Society on having secured our present rooms ; also, on our prosperity during the past year. Our present roll of membership consists of forty-two Life and Resident, fifty-eight Corresponding, and fifteen Honorary Members, being a gain of six Resident, one Honorary, and a loss of two Corresponding Members.

CHAS. E. ANTHON,	}	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
ALEX. BALMANNO,		
DANIEL PARISH, JR.,		
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,		
WILLIAM POILLON,		
BENJAMIN BETTS,		
RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.		

On motion of Mr. Levick, the Executive Committee's Report was adopted.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Betts, presented the following Annual Report : —

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance, March 18, 1879,		\$39 59
For Dues and Initiation Fees,	\$77 50	
" Life Memberships,	90 00	
" Certificates,	2 00	
From Donations,	52 30	— 221 80
Amount advanced by Treasurer,	51 51	
		\$312 90

##### PAYMENTS.

For Rent,	\$75 00
" Printing Proceedings, &c.,	68 00
" Books,	3 70
" Insurance, &c.,	3 15
" Expenses moving and fitting up rooms, 30 Lafayette Place,	163 05 — 312 90

PERMANENT FUNDS.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund, March 18, 1879, . . . . .	\$410 00
Received from three members, . . . . .	90 00
Interest due January 1, 1880, . . . . .	21 10 — 521 10

DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Original amount of Fund, . . . . .	\$57 00
Interest due January 1, 1880, . . . . .	15 39 — 72 39

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY FUND.

Amount of Fund, per last Report, . . . . .	\$43 25
Interest due January 1, 1880, . . . . .	2 17 — 45 42

WM. POILLON FUND.

Amount of Fund, per last Report, . . . . .	50 90
Interest due January 1, 1880, . . . . .	2 47 — 53 37
	\$692 28

ASSETS.

In the Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$692 28
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From the foregoing Report it will be seen that, whilst our Permanent Funds are growing steadily, and the interest arising therefrom is correspondingly increasing, the receipts from other sources are quite insufficient to provide for the growing wants of the Society, and your Treasurer is called upon for the first time to report a deficiency. This deficiency, however, is due in great part to the expense attending the removal from our old and the fitting up of our present quarters, and must be measured by a corresponding increase in the property as well as the comfort of the Society. Much, however, remains to be done, and it is therefore every way desirable that a much larger annual income should be assured, and as this can only be effected through a considerable increase of membership, it is hoped that no efforts may be spared on our part to bring about so desirable a result. Our new room being pleasantly and centrally located, and affording, as it does, much better accommodations and facilities for study than have been heretofore attainable, seems to offer advantages which, if properly presented for the consideration of persons invited to become members and co-workers with us, might be influential in calling forth a favorable response. All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of Mr. Groh, the Treasurer's Report was adopted.

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Richard H. Lawrence, submitted the following Report : —

The removal from Mott Memorial Hall to our present quarters, has enabled us to surround the Library with conveniences it did not formerly possess. We now occupy a room which we may call our own, well lighted and conveniently furnished ; and, through the kindness of Mr. Feuardent, who has the keys of the room, members may consult the books at all times.

Mr. Wood has carried out the intention mentioned in his last annual report, and resigned his position as Librarian. It is to be regretted that he finds it necessary to withdraw from active interest in the Society. He leaves us greatly indebted to him for the time and money he has bestowed upon it.

Our books are not catalogued, and a library without a catalogue is, as Carlyle says, a Polyphemus without an eye in his head. It is hoped that our infant Cyclops will soon have this important member placed in his forehead.

We need something more than a mere list of books, however. Each title should be accurately copied, the paging, number of plates and size, carefully noted, and every work of importance should be followed by a list of contents and a critical estimate of its value. A thorough index to the *subjects* should be arranged in the same alphabet with the authors. A good example of a catalogue of this kind is to be seen in that lately issued by the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn. In the *Library Journal* for March, 1878, is a set of useful rules for cataloguers, intended to ensure uniformity in description.

The Library, during the past year, has received a number of valuable donations. Mr. Parish gave a set of Cohen's works on the Roman Family and Imperial coinages, — a work of standard value to every collector of Roman coins, but which, owing to its rarity, few possess. Mr. Parish has kindly offered to have the books bound at his own expense.

Through the liberality of Messrs. Anthon, Balmanno, Betts, Dodd, Feuardent, De Morgan, Lawrence, Levick, Parish, Poillon, Wood, and Wright, we have been enabled to purchase Loubat's valuable work on The Medallie History of the United States. The plates of this beautiful book were etched by Jules Jacquemart, and printed in Paris ; the letter press is by Francis Hart & Co., of this city. This book ranks far above other medallie histories in accuracy and thoroughness of research, and in beauty of workmanship. It is true, however, that we may accuse Jacquemart of lending to some of the medals a beauty and grace which they do not really possess.

Following will be found a list of those who have contributed to the library during the past year : —

Anthon, Chas. E.  
Balmanno, Alex.  
Betts, Benjamin  
Burchard, Horatio C., *Director U. S. Mint.*  
Cogan, George W.  
DePeyster, Fred.

Dodd, J. M., Jr.  
Eaton, General J. C.  
Feuardent, G. L.  
Frossard, Ed.  
Henfrey, H. W.  
Hess, Adolph

Kelby, William	Rode, George W.
Knox, General John Jay	Rogers, A. J.
Lawrence, Richard H.	Smithsonian Institute.
Levick, J. N. T.	Thieme, C. J.
Morgan, H. de	Thomson, P. G.
Numis. and Antiq. Soc'y of Philadelphia.	U. S. Treasury Department.
Parish, Daniel, Jr.	Wood, Isaac F.
Phillips, Henry, Jr.	Woodward, W. Elliot
Poillon, William	Wright, Charles H.

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the Librarian's Report was adopted.

## CURATOR'S REPORT.

Mr. R. H. Lawrence, Acting Curator, submitted the following Report : —

During the past year the Society has received 34 medals, 17 coins, 115 stone implements, 52 pieces of paper money, and 2 cancelled dies.

We are indebted to Mr. Betts for the use of a safe, in which the most valuable part of our collection has been placed. Much room is still needed, however, for the proper arrangement of many copper coins and tokens which at present are packed away in boxes. It is hoped that some one among our members may be prompted by the generous action of Mr. Betts, to furnish the necessary trays for the arrangement of the remainder of the collection. Another *safe* is not needed, for trays could be placed in the lockers of the book-cases. The coins could then be under lock and key, and quite safe, thanks to the situation of our room.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the members to the unsatisfactory condition of our Cabinet ; its many defects and deficiencies are too plainly visible. As long as we continue to forget its existence, it will remain in the same imperfect state, for it depends entirely upon donations for enlargement.

It will be seen from the following list of donors, that a few among us, at least, have not forgotten the Cabinet altogether : —

Isaac F. Wood.	William Poillon.
George H. Lovett.	W. T. R. Marvin.
Richard H. Lawrence.	Th. Bland.
George F. Ulex.	H. C. Ezekiel.
Robert H. Lawrence.	Walter Griffin.
Chas. E. Anthon, LL. D.	William D. Green.
Major C. P. Nichols.	H. E. Allen, <i>Sec'y Vermont Numis. Soc.</i>
George W. Rode.	H. C. Lawrence.
A. Loudon Snowden.	Benjamin Betts.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the Curator's Report was adopted.

The Curator stated he had received the following donations since the last meeting : From Mr. I. F. Wood, one brass medal, reception of Grant at Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1879; two one cent pieces, proofs, 1879, 1880. From Mr. Wm. Poillon, one brass medalet, struck by the employés of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1879. From



Mr. Benj. Betts, one medallion, by Boeck, used in the Fêtes des Fous; one proof set, 1880, eight pieces, including Trade Dollar. From H. E. Allen, Secretary Vermont Numismatic Society, three medals, silver, bronze, and tin, to commemorate the Battle of Bennington, &c.

The President, Prof. Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., read his Annual Address.

#### ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

*Brethren of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

WE meet this evening under circumstances far more favorable, and with surroundings far more satisfactory than those which accompanied our last Annual Meeting. In the uncongenial quarters which we were then occupying at Mott Memorial Hall, we suffered many inconveniences, while we had little to gratify our self-respect and induce us to invite accessions to our Society. Convinced as we then were that some change was desirable, we were yet for a time in doubt what course was best to pursue. Our situation, altogether, a year ago, looked in some degree uncertain and unfavorable. It was not long, however, before the Society reached its decision, in accordance with which, we now find ourselves the exclusive tenants of this neat and spacious apartment in the *HANAPX.HON*. Here we may enjoy the comfort and independence which we have so long craved; luxury and splendor we can dispense with for the present. It now behooves the Executive Committee to take such measures that this room with its Library and collections, shall at proper times and under proper regulations, be accessible to members so that they may form the habit of frequenting it as a numismatic rendezvous. Man, it has been said, is but a "bundle of habits." But, we may add, if it be difficult to break up his habits when once formed, it is on the other hand not always easy to establish them in the first instance. A beginning might be made in the way of habituating our members to resort hither by having the room open at first on two days of the week only, in charge of some responsible person. A movement in the same direction, namely that of furnishing to members attractions other than those offered in the regular and formal meetings, has been commenced in the series of informal evening gatherings, alternating with them; the first of which was recently held with a large attendance and much success. Altogether, the moment seems now to have arrived when every effort should be made to increase our roll of membership, since we can at present, for the first time in our corporate history, point with pride and confidence to our situation, both as satisfactory in itself and as auguring well for the future.

It should be remembered that our publications, which are supplied without cost to members, and to many others also, have of late been numerous, important and creditable, and will, should they continue to appear as frequently as in the last two or three years, eventually form quite a volume of numismatic literature. In connection with this subject,—I mean the contributions of our Society to that branch of letters,—it may be well to remind our friends that the "*American Journal of Numismatics*," which is now in the fourteenth year of its age, and is so reputably and judiciously cared for by our sister society of Boston, is our offspring and was reared by us through the four precarious years of its infancy. I am led to fear that this fact may have been forgotten, by observing, in the *New York Despatch* of Feb. 22, of the current year, in a contribution entitled "Some Masonic Scraps" a reproduction, with slight garbling and omission,

of the article on page 6, vol. II., of the *Journal*, headed "Interesting to Masons," and treating of the seal of Solomon, as it appears on certain coins of Velia. No credit is given to our *Journal*, from which the passage must nevertheless have been taken, and though it is extracted from a number which on every page shows that it emanates from New York, yet the copyist, while re-quoting the quoted portion of the article as if it were his first quotation, attributes the original part to "a Boston writer." Now I wrote that part myself, and am not "a Boston writer," except so far that I would gladly emulate, if I could, the excellences of Boston style. The expression, therefore, may be charitably regarded as complimentary; but, on the whole, we claim, in behalf of our Society, that more care should be exercised in this matter; and, repeating that the first four volumes of the *Journal of Numismatics*, May, 1866—April, 1870, owe their origin to New York and not to Boston, we will add that in those four years the author of the unsigned articles was always one or another of the editors, whose names are conspicuously printed so that he who will may learn them.

While I was turning over the back pages of the *Journal* in reference to this point, my attention was arrested by two papers, the one at the close of the second volume, the other at the beginning of the third, the subject of the former one being the "Material of certain Coins and Medals," that of the latter one being "Ducats." Combining in mind these two topics, it occurred to me that I had it in my power to exhibit to the Society five Ducats\* of peculiar and interesting material; three from gold of the Rhine, one from that of the Isar, and one from that of the Eder, a river of Hesse-Cassel. Other rivers of Europe have auriferous sands. The Rhone and the Danube are among these golden streams, and ducats *Ex Auro Danubii* can be obtained. The ducat of Frederic II., Landgrave of Hesse, 1760—1785, extracted from Eder sands, and comprised among those exhibited, is a more agreeable memento of this "soul-seller" than are his thalers and half-thalers. These are with much probability believed to have been struck from bullion received by him as the price of his soldiers sent to fight England's quarrel in America,—those "German Gentlemen" of whom our Halleck speaks in his poetic version of General Stark's harangue at Bennington:—

"Soldiers! those German gentlemen are bought  
For four pounds eight and seven pence per man,  
By England's king, a bargain, as is thought.  
Are we worth more? Let's prove it now we can:  
For we must beat them, boys, ere set of sun,  
Or Mary Stark's a widow.' It was done."

With a view to stimulate and gratify interest in an artist of much merit who lived at a time not so favorable to his proper appreciation as the present, Mr. Betts and I have entered into an agreement to exhibit, at the present meeting, such specimens as we may happen to own of the works of C. C. Wright, executed either separately or in conjunction with his partner, James Bale. Works of Bale also, and of Bale and Smith, are included in our plan. Both Charles Cushing Wright, whose great eminence as a die-cutter induces us thus to make him a special object of attention this evening, and his associate Bale, were already dead in 1858, when Bushnell dedicated his "Arrangement

\* DUCATS OF RIVER-GOLD :

1. 1760 Max. Joseph, Bavaria, . . . Isar	4. 1854 Maximilian II., Bavaria, . . . Rhine
2. 1767 Chas. Theodore, Palatinate, . . . Rhine	5. 1775 Frederic II., Hesse-Cassel, . . . Eder
3. 1807 Chas. Frederic, Baden, . . . Rhine	

of Tradesmen's Cards," etc., to the memory of Wright. Some of the old numismatists, however, many of whom have altogether quitted the arena of contention for choice pieces, while others are, through occasional purchases, still known, by name at least, to the rising generation of collectors, might supply interesting facts in regard to his personality. Our Appletons, Brevoorts, Emmets, Hoffmans, Levicks, McCoys and others, could doubtless relate many reminiscences of the man derived from actual acquaintance with him. Hence might arise a biographical notice which would have its value, especially if accompanied with sketches of the dealers and amateurs of that day. A complete collection of the artist's works, moreover, such as we propose to view in its germinal stage this evening, would be as remarkable in its way, as that of the engravings of Durand, which has lately attracted well-deserved attention.

In pursuance of the intention to found a social custom, which was announced in the last Annual Address, our Society's silver vase is filled to-night with flowers, which the members are invited to divide among themselves at the close of this Annual Meeting.

Before concluding these observations I may be permitted to suggest to our Corresponding Members that it would give the Resident Members much pleasure to receive communications from them more frequently. "Out of sight, out of mind," is a proverb which will apply to them and us, unless they occasionally favor us with some information in regard to their numismatic experience, and that welfare and success in the pursuit which we wish may attend them.

And now, gentlemen, thanking you for your kindness in honoring me with the office of your President for the past year, I encourage you to look forward with confidence, under our present very favorable auspices, to a time of increased prosperity in that which is beginning. May the study of Numismatics yield you abundant gratification during the coming period, and may all the relations of life bring you contentment and happiness each in its kind and degree.

Mr. Betts moved that the thanks of the Society be given our President for his interesting and instructive address. Carried unanimously.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers being next in order, the Executive Committee presented their list of nominations.

Messrs. Oliver and Athole were appointed Tellers. The result of the balloting was the unanimous election of the following officers:—

Charles E. Anthon, L.L.D., *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., Robert Hewitt, Jr., Andrew C. Zabriskie, *Vice-Presidents*; William Poillon, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts *Treasurer*; Richard H. Lawrence, *Librarian*; Charles H. Wright, *Curator*.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt, the Executive Committee were requested to have 250 copies of our Annual Proceedings printed.

Several letters were read from Corresponding Members and others.

Exhibitions being in order, Prof. Anthon exhibited a number of medals from dies made by C. C. Wright, Wright & Bale, Bale, and Bale & Smith.

Mr. Lawrence exhibited, in behalf of Mr. I. F. Wood, the reverse die of his Washington Initiation Masonic Medal.

This is the reverse die of my "Washington Initiation Masonic" Medal. It has the seal of the Fredericksburg Lodge, (in which Washington was initiated,) suspended by the "Entered Apprentice" knot, or loop. The surrounding panels contain emblems of the three degrees, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, viz.: the slipper, the square, plumb or level, and the trowel, accompanied by the dates of Washington's initiation into each degree.

The obverse die will bear a portrait, in three-fourths face, of Washington, never before, (I believe,) engraved on a medal; from the earliest authentic likeness known, taken at about 25 years of age. (Vide Irving's Life of Washington.) This portrait will be set in an oval frame of oak leaves and acorns, to the right and left respectively, intertwined with a ribbon bearing a suitable motto referring to these distinctive emblems of his career. From the wreath will be suspended a jewel described thus:—A square and compass enclosing a raised medallion bearing in monogram "G. W." The joint of the compass will bear the figures "17" for the century, and the arms of the square the figures "32" and "99" respectively, of the years of birth and death. The whole field is surrounded by the legend "HE WAS A BROTHER OF THE MYSTIC TIE." Above all is the Eye of Jehovah, the rays of light therefrom spreading over the entire field of the obverse of the medal. This obverse die will be ready shortly.

The size of the medal will be 32, (two inches.) It will be struck in silver and bronze, and possibly in white metal, the number being limited by actual subscription in each case. The silver will probably be about, and not over six dollars; the bronze, say two dollars; and the white metal probably about one dollar. These prices cannot yet be accurately determined, as the cost of these dies is promised to be much greater than any of those I have heretofore undertaken. I am doubtful about issuing any in white metal.

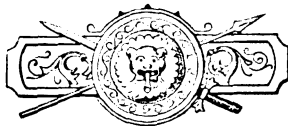
Respectfully,

ISAAC F. WOOD.

N. B. The medal will be No. 6 of Series C, of my issues.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.



## SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN MEDAL.

BY W. T. R. MARVIN.

(Read before the Society, November 18, 1879.)

THE bronze Medal herewith respectfully offered to the Society's Cabinet, shows incidentally the aid which heraldry affords to numismatics in the way of interpretation. It commemorates two points of interest in the history of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. Any attempt to write the history of these two States, or of the wars which have been waged for their possession, would be a well nigh hopeless task. The question of their rightful ownership is confessedly one of the most complicated in European politics. I will not presume to take your time in any discussion of that point, but a brief sketch of their early history may lead to a clearer understanding of this interesting piece.

HOLSTEIN, anciently known as Holsatia, or the Cimbric Chersonesus, was subdued about the year 803 by Charlemagne, who transported thence ten thousand families to Flanders, Brabant, and Holland, at a time when its inhabitants were still clinging to the worship and traditions of the Norse robber tribes, and had but little, if any, knowledge of Christianity. A few years later, by a treaty with the King of Denmark, Holstein became a part of the Empire. Two centuries after, it was given by Conrad II. to Adolph, Count of Schauenburg; and about the middle of the twelfth century, erected into a County for his grandson, Adolph. In a war waged with Denmark by a grandson of the *last* named Adolph, Prince Waldemar of Denmark took the Count prisoner, and he only gained his release by giving up his territory, which was held by Denmark for twenty-one years, when it was regained by his son, Adolph IV. From this time forward the quarrels between Denmark and Holstein seem to have been well nigh ceaseless. Sometimes, as during the reign of Gerhard II., in 1326, Holstein overpowered Denmark; and its ruler became the regent of the kingdom. In 1448, Adolph VII., the Count of Holstein, refused the Crown of Denmark, and his death, December 4, 1459, brings us nearly down to the date on the obverse.

Turning to SCHLESWIG, which was anciently known as Jutland, we find but little of interest concerning it prior to the tenth century. In 930 Henry "the Fowler," incorporated it with the Empire. In 1027 Conrad II. (already mentioned) declared it independent, and it was held unconditionally as an appanage of the Crown of Denmark. Passing over all reference to the civil wars which disturbed it, the next point of interest in its chronicles is its successful attempt to gain its own independence, about the time of the death of Christopher I. of Denmark, in 1260 or 1261. Fifty years later it was nearly overpowered by his son, the second of the name; but by the assistance of Holstein, it maintained its freedom, and was given to Count Gerhard, as a hereditary fief, never to be united with Denmark. From this time may we date the closer intimacy which has ever since united these States, and on the failure of the male line of Duke Abel, a joint Duchy was formed with Holstein in 1375.

Again civil wars were raging, and the Union of Calmar having been formed between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in 1397, it was the desire of these powers,—now virtually one Scandinavian kingdom,—to acquire these duchies. At the close of the "twenty years' war," Count Adolphus of Schauenburg was acknowledged Duke of Schleswig-

Holstein in 1435, and on his death without issue, in 1459, the coronet was claimed by Christian I., surnamed "the Peaceful," the Count of Oldenburg, who had been elected King of Denmark in 1448, crowned King of Norway, 1450, and was the virtual King of Sweden. The following year, 1460, he was elected by these united duchies, as the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

To this circumstance, and his pledges on assuming the government over them, the *obverse* of the Medal refers. On the left are two female figures with coronets, typifying the duchies, as denoted by their arms, which are plainly represented: the shield of *Holstein* bears gules, an inescutcheon, per fess argent and gules, (that is on a red ground a small shield, divided horizontally, the upper part white, the lower red,) the minor points of the emblazonment being omitted, which are in every point a nail, between as many holly leaves. The small shield is surrounded by three crowns, instead of holly leaves, on the Medal. *Schleswig* is distinguished by a banner, bearing the arms of that duchy, which are or, two lions, passant in pale, azure, (that is, on a field of gold, two lions, colored blue, one above the other, and both moving to the left.) On the right the King (Christian) in armor, crowned, and bearing the sceptre in his left hand, joins with the duchies in a solemn compact, to which the crucifix and chalice give an added sanctity. They seem to be uniting in a religious obligation to preserve the rights pledged in the charter of privileges which lies unrolled upon an altar. On his breast will be noticed the red cross of Denmark, now borne on the royal colors and arms, as *white* with a *red edge*. Just behind him, on the right, is a shield, divided by the rules of Continental heraldry, per pale and per chevron. The charge in the first division, (dexter,) is concealed almost entirely, but enough is visible to show that it is intended to display the ancient arms of Denmark,—or, semee of hearts, three lions passant gardant in pale, azure: (that is, on a field of gold, on which small hearts are scattered, are three blue lions passing to the left, their heads turned to face the spectator. On the Medal only the hinder parts of the legs and tails of the lions can be made out.) In the sinister or left (observer's right) of the shield, are the ancient arms of Norway: gules, (or red,) a lion rampant, or, (gold,) holding a battle-axe, and below, on a field azure, three crowns or, (that is, three golden crowns on a blue ground,) for Sweden. The shield thus denotes his monarchy. A small escutcheon of pretence occupies the centre of the shield, which also contains armorial bearings, yet not so minute but that we can easily see they are intended for those of *Oldenburg*, the home of Christian,—which are or, two bars gules, impaling azure, a cross patee fitchee or, for Dalmenhurst: (that is, a shield divided perpendicularly, the dexter side, observer's left, having two red bars on a gold ground, and the sinister, observer's right, a gold cross, of peculiar form, on a blue ground.) The date in exergue is that of the signature of the compact. The legend above, signifies "May they remain united for ever," and below, "Not as enemies to the King of Denmark." The "Platt Dutch" I give "as it is told to me."

The rights which Christian guaranteed so solemnly, were but poorly preserved. He succeeded, for political reasons which do not now appear, in having Holstein erected into a separate duchy, for which it would seem that his German birth led him to look to the Emperor of Germany as the "fountain of honor," and thus, by admitting his power—or that of the Diet—to create a duchy out of his territory, in some degree acknowledged a certain connection, if not dependence on the "Holy Roman Empire," on which its successors based their claims subsequently to rightfully interfere. On his death, in

1481, his two sons, John and Frederick I. disputed for the succession, and in 1489 divided these duchies between them.

It would lengthen this already too extended paper to allude to the subsequent history of these two provinces, always closely intermingling their affairs, and the explanation already given enables us at once to understand the reverse of the Medal, which commemorates their revolt in 1848. The two duchies assist each other in repelling the assault of a wyvern or dragon, probably alluding to the ancient standard of the Vandals, or the badge of the Norsemen, a wyvern, which typifies Denmark. They have on their breasts the lions of Schleswig and the small shield of Holstein; in the distance on the right is a Danish ship, as appears from her ensign bearing the cross of Denmark, while on the left, the sun of hope, or the dawn of deliverance, is rising over the mountains.

The legend above in German, denotes "We have right and justice on our side," while that below, in Platt Dutch, "In desperation, our sole reliance is on ourselves." The date in exergue is that of the outbreak of the Revolution; while below it, appears in very small letters the name of Lorenz, the famous die cutter.

## GOVERNMENT AS AN ART EDUCATOR.

BY GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

(Read before the Society.)

I HAD hoped to have been able to submit for your consideration, at to-night's reunion of the Society, some remarks upon unpublished and very rare antique coins, which I have met with in New York; and my intention in so doing was to show how much more important New York was becoming every day, as a centre in relation to Antique Numismatics. Some delay in the arrangement of a plate of illustrations for the article, and also a great burden of work brought about from various sources, have prevented my fulfilling this cherished plan.

Instead of the paper which I intended to read to you, (which I will present as soon as finished,) permit me to-night to say a few words in reference to the evident want of that artistic and aesthetic taste, which should preside over the engraving of the dies from which the coins of the United States are struck. A comparison of American coins, as to their artistic value, if made with those of other modern nations, would be by no means to the advantage of the former, although we all know how poor is the work displayed on the coins of other countries, excepting France, who has retained in her coinage the artistic culture shown in the works of the close of the Renaissance period, and whose coins excel in art all other modern nations. The reason of this excellence is not to be found in the fact that French die-sinkers of to-day are greater in their art than those of other nationalities, but that the ancient dies engraved by Dupré for the Republic of 1793, are still used for striking the coins of the Republic of 1880.

The importance of having designs of real and artistic merit impressed on all objects intended for a large circulation cannot be overrated; and by thus forcing every inhabitant of a country to be constantly in contact with results of a taste guided and inspired by a true art, any Government would be a great benefactor to its country, and the greatest art educator of its people. Museums and Schools of Art are being established

all over the land, and are doing commendable work ; but while comparatively few persons have the means or the leisure to profit by these institutions, we may estimate at once the benefit which could be derived from them, if such things as coins, bank notes and stamps were in themselves models of artistic beauty.

Now let us examine some of the issues of our own Government. We have the new silver Dollar, a very minute and clever piece of handiwork, but showing more plainly, by the very excellence of the mechanical execution, the complete absence of mental labor in the composition of the subject ; it is only the work of an artisan, and of an artisan without taste. As to the Half Dollar and the smaller pieces, the figure represented on them is simply horrible ; and in circulating such an object, the Government is doing nothing less than propagating and encouraging the taste for what is ugly and repulsive. The aesthetic worthlessness of the goddess of Liberty on these coins is evident ; as to her artistic value, it may be called still less, for there is no life in the figure, and a study of its anatomy will demonstrate that no life is possible in a being of such construction. The idea of Liberty, so dear to us, is here represented by a figure, seated ; her head turned towards her right shoulder, a movement which naturally ought to bring her chin nearly over that shoulder ; but, on the contrary, by an inexplicable fancy of the artist (?) her head remains entirely over her left shoulder. As to her limbs, they are if possible, still more extraordinary ; they are without any kind of modelling, and the left arm, curiously bent, is hanging to the "wand" that the Latins called the *Rudis* or *Vindicta*, and a little object which must be intended for the cap of Liberty. But the most astonishing part of the anatomy of the goddess is certainly her right leg, which, instead of being attached to the hip of the imaginary being, is simply fixed to her dress ; so that, when our goddess will take off her dress, supposing that goddesses do so, she is sure to take off her leg at the same time.

Our Bank Notes are like our new Dollar, namely, a work of bad art minutely executed ; and as to our Stamps they are also very poor. The Three Cents and the One Cent Stamps have in the outlines of the portraits of Washington and Franklin, some of the fine lines to be found on the marble busts of these two illustrious great men, which were the work of the sculptor Houdon ; the modelling of the rest of the heads of those stamps is bad, and as for the other Stamps the portraits are simply shocking works,—take the Two Cent Stamp as an example.

After considering what is done in the way of official issues, and having pointed out what good may be derived from an artistic currency, we must try to find the remedy and ascertain the means to attain it. It must be remarked, however, that since the mediæval period, numismatic art has never retaken the place it occupied in antiquity. In the middle of the period of the Renaissance,—when the monuments and most of the objects made seem to have been "kneaded" with art ; and, when medals were so beautiful, the work on coins was relatively poor ; this singular fact may be explained by considering that, at that time, there was no idea of educating the masses ; the art objects were made for a few rich persons who had ordered them ; now, wealth is so much greater, and consequently more generally diffused, nearly every one is seeking for art to adorn the household ; and from this comes the great demand for industrial objects inspired with art, and the desire to educate the artisan and refine his taste, so that he can model pleasing objects.

This question of the employment of artistic taste in the production of objects for common use has great importance, in its relations to national prosperity ; for instance,



if England exports one million of dollars of her iron manufactures, the cost of the material will form a large portion of the amount, and the real benefit for England or her people will be perhaps twenty per cent, while France, by the productions of the "articles de Paris," will be able to export the same amount, and the cost of the material will be so small, that the benefit to her workmen will be nearly one hundred per cent, the value of the objects being derived from the taste the artisan has employed in their manufacture.

But to come to the remedy we spoke about. Why not resort to the same process which the French Government lately used, in inviting any one in the world having artistic ideas, to send a drawing of what they should propose for a model of postage stamps? The drawings were submitted to a jury of artists, who decided on what they considered the best; a price was given for that design, and it was copied for the official stamps. Why could not the same idea be followed here, and instead of asking the die-sinkers alone, give an opportunity for every artist to send his ideas?

I believe that the American Numismatic and Archæological Society would deserve the gratitude of all Americans, if, by starting a movement in that direction, it would succeed in showing the Government how much good might be effected in presenting to the nation coins, stamps, and bank notes, which would be so many models of art to be followed by all.

In closing this hurriedly written paper, I desire again to thank the members of the Society for the many kindnesses I have received from them.



## FOUNDERS.

April 6, 1858.

EDWARD GROH.

JAMES OLIVER.

DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.

\*HENRY WHITMORE.

\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.

ALFRED BOUGHTON.

\*EZRA HILL.

\*AUG. B. SAGE.

ASHER D. ATKINSON, M. D.

JOHN COOPER VAIL.

W. H. MORGAN.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., LL. D.

THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

• Deceased. •



# INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

---

FRANK H. NORTON.  
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.  
JOHN HANNA.  
JAMES OLIVER.  
†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.  
FRANK LEATHE.  
EDWARD GROH.  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.  
WM. WOOD SEYMOUR.

† Now Isaac F. Wood.





## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
John Howard Hickox, Washington, D. C.	January 6, 1859
*W. S. Frederick Mayers, China,	February 17, 1859
*Rev. Joseph Barlow Felt, Boston, Mass.	February 24, 1859
M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*David T. Valentine, New York,	July 28, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Dr. Charles Clay, Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Joseph J. Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1868
*Rev. William Wood Seymour,	December 1, 1874
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England.	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Henry R. Linderman, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*Col. J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
William T. R. Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D. C.	January 20, 1880

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Charles Endicott, Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1858
Gabriel N. B. Gale, Albany, N. Y.	December 2, 1858
Charles H. Morse, Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1859
Walter Trumbull, U. S. Navy,	April 24, 1864
Edward H. Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Robert J. Dodge, New Jersey,	June 9, 1864
F. H. James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
J. T. Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
J. Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.,	May 9, 1867
R. Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1867
Samuel Heaton, Platt Kills, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
W. Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
W. Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
*James H. Taylor, Charleston, S. C.	November 14, 1867
*John Kimball Wiggin, Boston, Mass.	November 14, 1867
*Rev. Joseph Maria Finotti, Central City, Colorado,	November 14, 1867
F. S. Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
*James Parker, Springfield, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada.	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Alfred B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Charles E. Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleeneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
R. Coulton Davis, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
*Col. Mendes I. Cohen, Baltimore, Md.	February 27, 1868
*A. B. Engstrom, Burlington, N. J.	February 27, 1868
E. Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George T. Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
*George Leonhardt, Augusta, Ga.	April 20, 1868
J. A. Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

23

T. T. Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend, (Bennett P. O.) Pa. . . . .	June 25, 1868
B. Da Silva, New Orleans, La. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D. D., LL. D., Norristown, Pa. . . . .	October 7, 1868
Peter Gschwend, Jr., New York, . . . . .	October 22, 1868
James Nelson, Cold Spring, N. Y. . . . .	November 12, 1868
H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . . .	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	December 10, 1868
*R. W. Ogden, New Orleans, La. . . . .	January 28, 1869
William Busam, Bellevue, O. . . . .	February 25, 1869
Edward M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me. . . . .	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Camden, N. J. . . . .	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J. . . . .	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheaume, Quebec, Canada, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. B., Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Henry W. Henfrey, London, England, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
G. F. Ulex, Hamburg, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1880

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 19, 1878
Henry W. Holland, LL. B., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 19, 1878
William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 19, 1878
John W. Haseltine, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1879
Henry Phillips, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1879
Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	May 20, 1879
Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda, Pa. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Edward Frossard, Irvington, N. Y. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Gerald E. Hart, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	March 16, 1880

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
James Oliver, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood, . . . . .	January 12, 1859
*James Lorimer Graham, . . . . .	March 31, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B. . . . .	February 5, 1864

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

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F. S. Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
*James Parker, Springfield, Mass.	November 14, 1867
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William Fewsmith, Camden, N. J. . . . .	December 9, 1869
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Anselm Rheame, Quebec, Canada, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
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*†James Lorimer Graham, . . . . .	March 31, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B. . . . .	February 5, 1864

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.



## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Daniel Parish, Jr.	April 13, 1865
Joseph N. T. Levick,	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr.	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith,	February 22, 1866
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D.	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf,	April 11, 1867
†Gen. John Watts De Peyster,	April 25, 1867
John Antoine Amelung,	June 13, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood,	July 16, 1867
†George H. Lovett,	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betis,	February 27, 1868
†Robert L. Stuart,	March 25, 1869
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL. M.	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M.	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmanno,	December 1, 1874
†J. Edward Poillon,	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer,	June 4, 1877
Gaston L. Feuardent,	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon,	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D.	January 16, 1877
†Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D.	March 20, 1877
Sigmund K. Harzfeld,	May 15, 1877
†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood,	January 15, 1878
†John M. Dodd, Jr.	January 15, 1878
Henry De Morgan,	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	November 19, 1878
Charles H. Wright,	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye,	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter,	January 21, 1879
†Rev. George C. Athole,	January 21, 1879
†William Boerum Wetmore,	May 20, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward,	November 18, 1879
Henry Corbin Lawrence,	January 20, 1880
Prof. Solomon Woolf,	January 20, 1880
Charles F. Frothingham,	March 16, 1880
George Merryweather,	March 16, 1880

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

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AMERICAN

Numismatic and Archaeological Society



OF NEW YORK.

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Twenty-third Annual Meeting.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN  
Numismatic and Archaeological Society  
OF NEW YORK,  
AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 15, 1881.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



NEW YORK :  
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE.  
1881.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

GIFT OF

THE SOCIETY

*Jan 26, 1925.*



## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1881.

---

President.

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL D.

Vice-Presidents.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Secretary.

WILLIAM POILLON.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BETTS.

Librarian.

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

Curator.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

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**T**HE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Rooms, at No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 15, 1881, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D., presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the officers and various committees were presented.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee reported as follows : —

It is the pleasing duty of the Executive Committee of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society to present their Seventh Annual Report.

The Society has, during the past year, made considerable progress in advancing the studies for which it was instituted. Our meetings have been well attended, and the several subjects noticed have been fully and adequately illustrated by readings, communications and exhibitions.

The following propositions for membership have been received, approved, and we herewith recommend for election Messrs. José M. Munoz, Cyrus J. Lawrence, J. M. Ceballos, Jr., S. Burdett Hyatt, Charles G. Ramsay, and Col. Frederick A. Sawyer, for Resident Membership, — Anthyme Saint-Paul of Paris, for Permanent Corresponding Membership, — Dr. George W. Massamore of Baltimore, John B. Lillard of Nashville, Julius L. Brown of Atlanta, and Eli K. Price of Philadelphia, for Honorary Membership.

Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members Benjamin A. Willis, William A. Hammond, William Gregory, H. C. Howells, Alexander E. Orr, and Samuel Hawk.

We would also suggest that the Society at this meeting should amend our Constitution by increasing our Life Membership fee to Fifty Dollars.



In closing this Report, we congratulate the Society on its rapid increase of membership. Our present rolls consist of sixty-seven Life and Resident, sixty-one Corresponding, and nineteen Honorary, being a gain of twenty-five Resident, five Corresponding, and four Honorary.

CHAS. E. ANTHON,	} <i>Executive Committee.</i>
DANIEL PARISH, JR.,	
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.,	
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,	
BENJAMIN BETTS,	
WILLIAM POILLON,	
RICHARD H. LAWRENCE,	
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,	

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the Executive Committee's Report was adopted.

Mr. Ponce de Leon, in reference to the suggestion of the Committee, moved that the Constitution be amended by increasing our Life Membership fee to Fifty Dollars.

Mr. Betts moved to amend, by entitling any persons now members to become Life Members at any time at the former rate.

Mr. Poillon moved to further amend, making the date when this should take effect, May 17th, 1881.

On motion, the amendment to the Constitution, with the several amendments, was unanimously adopted.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Betts, made the following Report : —

##### RECEIPTS.

From Dues and Initiation Fees, . . . . .	\$ 131 25
" Life Membership Fees, . . . . .	360 00
" Membership Medal Account, . . . . .	10 10
" Certificate Account, . . . . .	3 05
" Sale of Journals, Vols. I to IX, through Mr. E. Frossard, . . . . .	\$ 38 00
" Odd Numbers sold by Librarian, . . . . .	11 00 49 00
" Interest Account, . . . . .	30 00 — 583 40

##### PAYMENTS.

For Current Expenses of Room, Rent, &c., . . . . .	130 50
" Printing Proceedings, &c., . . . . .	74 75
" Subscription, Magazine of American History, 1879, 1880. . . . .	10 00
" Insurance Premium on Library and Furniture, . . . . .	2 50
" Lincoln Medal Dies, . . . . .	75 00
" Balance due Treasurer at last Report, . . . . .	51 51
" Amount Deposited, . . . . .	30 00 — 374 26

Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$ 209 14

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	\$ 500 00
Amount received since, . . . . .	360 00
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	8 50 — 868 50

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	45 42
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	1 82 — 47 24

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	57 00
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881. . . . .	18 29 — 75 29

## WM. POILLON FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	50 90
Amount received since, . . . . .	22 63
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	4 61 — 78 14

## LIBRARY FUND.

Amount of Donation Account per Resolution, . . . . .	108 01
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Total Amount Permanent Funds and Interest, March 1, 1881, \$ 1,177 18

NEW YORK, March 15, 1881.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

In presenting my statement at our last Annual Meeting, I was obliged to report to you a small deficiency, and at that time indulged the hope that as it was the first time this had occurred, it would also probably be the last. In this, however, the Report just read shows that I was mistaken, and that we are not yet as a Society supplied with a sufficient fixed income to defray what all must acknowledge to be our very moderate expenses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Society has greatly prospered during the year just closed, and may therefore look forward hopefully and confidently to the future, it is still quite plain that for our present needs some way must be found to assure a considerable increase to our scanty resources; that they are now (and must under existing circumstances remain) entirely inadequate, arises from the fact that our membership, so far as it is composed of those paying annual dues, is quite small, the present number (twenty-nine,) yielding only \$145 per annum. Our Permanent Funds, though steadily and rapidly growing, cannot for some time to come supply a large additional amount, especially with the low rate of interest attainable, and beyond these two items we may be said to have no revenue whatever, our only other available means being the initiation fee of \$5, chargeable to new members, and the proceeds of sale of membership medals and certificates, and occasionally of a few of our remainders of the *Journal of Numis-*

*matics*, all of which are uncertain and precarious, and not to be relied upon for other than small amounts. In short, except for the liberality of some of our members, we should not be able to sustain our organization.

That the Society is now on the high road to success, our rapidly increasing membership, and the growing interest manifested is a sure indication; and in order that this movement and activity may continue, increased expenditure will become necessary, and means will have to be provided for many needs, beyond the mere expenses of the Society. Our Numismatic and Archaeological collections will in the near future require the expenditure of considerable sums, and our Library, if it is to attain the completeness so much to be desired, must be greatly enlarged and improved; and in addition to all these a moderate publication fund should be provided.

Just how these ends are to be attained I do not propose to advise, but would suggest that a ready means to some improvement may be found in utilizing the membership medals and certificates, as many of our members have not yet availed themselves of either mode of contributing to the Society's funds.

Early in the present year an opportunity was afforded to purchase from Mr. Sigel his interest in the Society's dies of the Lincoln Memorial Medal; the price asked was deemed reasonable, and I had on a former occasion been authorized to purchase them if possible; and as it was necessary to act immediately, I at once availed myself of the opportunity; they are now present and in the possession of the Society, and I trust my action in the matter may meet your approval.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. BETTS, *Treasurer*.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Treasurer's Report was adopted.

Mr. Betts stated that if the Society did not desire the Lincoln Medal dies, he would take them.

On motion of Prof. Wolff, the action of the Treasurer in purchasing the Lincoln Medal Dies was unanimously approved.

#### LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Richard H. Lawrence, presented his Annual Report.

During the past year the Library has received 70 bound volumes and 278 pamphlets. These, together with the other books belonging to the Society, have been systematically arranged and catalogued. I have adopted for cataloguing purposes the card system,—a system that admits of any number of additions without disturbing the alphabetical arrangement.

In addition to the usual transcription of the title page, I have added the prices the books have brought at auction and private sale, and now and then a critical estimate of their value as authorities, when obtainable from reliable sources.

A subject index is in course of preparation, and will be incorporated with the present catalogue. Members will often find indicated therein articles on coins, before unknown to them, hidden away in magazines, newspapers and books not directly treating of numismatics.

The *Numismatic Chronicle*, published by the London Numismatic Society, has been taken for the past year, and will be subscribed for in the future. All the important American numismatic periodicals are also taken by the Society.

There are still a number of books which require binding, although 20 volumes have been lately bound by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., Mr. Isaac F. Wood, and Mr. R. H. Lawrence. The unbound pamphlets and catalogues have been placed in numbered cases which admit of easy reference.

In conclusion, the Librarian would call the attention of the members to the very incomplete state of the library. The absence of the works of Eckhel, Mionnet, Baron d'Ailly, the British Museum Catalogues, and sets of the foreign numismatic periodicals, is brought into strong relief by the few good works we really possess, such as Cohen, presented by Mr. Parish, the *Tresor Numismatique*, by Mr. Balmanno, &c. A library fund is much needed, not only for the purchase of books already published, but also to admit of the acquisition of the new publications which are appearing from time to time. Should such a fund be started, under certain conditions, I would willingly be one of twenty or more to subscribe \$50.

Following will be found a list of those who have contributed to the library during the past year:—

J. Henry Applegate, Jr.	Rev. Stephen D. Peet.
Frank W. Bird.	Henry Phillips, Jr.
R. A. Brock.	Wm. Poillon.
Canadian Antiquarian Society.	N. Ponce de Leon.
Edward Cogan.	W. F. Pumphrey.
J. Watts DePeyster.	Bernard Quaritch.
Raffaele Dura.	George Rettig.
Gen. John Eaton.	Geo. W. Rode.
Essex Institute.	Lewis A. Scott.
Gaston L. Feuardent.	A. M. Smith.
Edward Frossard.	Chas. Steigerwalt.
Edward Groh.	C. G. Thieme.
S. K. Harzfeld.	Robert Noxon Toppan.
John W. Haseltine.	Robert A. Tripple.
Adolph Hess.	J. Henry Vail.
Dr. David P. Holton.	B. Westermann & Co.
Hon. John J. Knox.	Isaac F. Wood.
H. C. Lawrence.	J. Otis Woodward.
R. H. Lawrence.	W. Elliot Woodward.
W. T. R. Marvin.	Yale College Library.
Numis. & Antiq. Society of Philadelphia.	A. C. Zabriskie.
Daniel Parish, Jr.	

On motion of Mr. Zabriskie this Report was adopted.

Mr. Charles H. Wright, Curator, made his Annual Report, as follows:—

The Society has during the past year received donations of coins and medals as follows:—33 coins and tokens, 35 medals, 12 stone implements, and 4 Massachusetts coins.

## CURATOR'S REPORT.

The recent accession of a large cabinet enables the Society to arrange and exhibit its collection in a satisfactory manner, and calls the attention of the members to the imperfect condition of the series of United States Colonials, a complete collection of which ought to be in its possession ; it is also desired to form a series of Roman and Greek coinages, the nucleus of which is already in the Society's possession.

The following is a list of donors for the past year :—

Anonymous.	William Poillon.
Benjamin Betts.	Gen. Gates P. Thruston.
Edward Cogan.	G. F. Ulex.
Gaston L. Feuardent.	Isaac F. Wood.
Richard Hoe Lawrence.	J. T. Wood.
George H. Lovett.	Solomon Woolf.
Major C. P. Nichols.	Andrew C. Zabriskie.

On motion of Mr. Prior, the Curator's Report was adopted.

President Anthon having vacated the chair, Vice-President Zabriskie presided.

The President then delivered his Annual Address as follows :—

## ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

The Reports of the Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, which have just been read to you, afford a very satisfactory exhibit of the condition of the Society during the past year in regard to the departments over which they respectively preside. Our progress is slow perhaps, but sure, and this is certainly proper in the case of an association which explores the foundations of things, and ought therefore to lay its own foundations carefully and solidly. Governed by such a consideration, it appeared to us, in view of the happy result of our change of abode from our former quarters to the commodious and creditable ones which we occupy at present, that the time had at length arrived for inviting accessions to our numbers, from those enlightened and liberal citizens who are always ready to aid meritorious and promising enterprises in science, art and literature. The circular which, in imitation of the example of many sister societies, we distributed among a few of our prominent men, has met with a cordial reception and response on their part, and the result of this slight preliminary effort has been to add the names of fifteen Life Members and three Resident Members to our roll. We feel gratified and encouraged by this success, and cannot doubt that renewed exertions in the same direction will enlarge and confirm it, so that our Life Membership Fund may increase and multiply, and make the permanence of the Society absolutely unquestionable. It is manifest, however, that our list of Resident Members ought, if possible, to be increased in a degree proportional or more than proportional to that of the Life Membership, if we would have abundant or even adequate means for the defrayment of our current expenses. Let us devote some of our energy during the year now commencing, to the accomplish-

ment of this end. Here as elsewhere in human affairs, the relations of capital and labor require to be established on a sound and definite basis.

To a Committee consisting of Messrs. Hewitt, Poillon, and Lawrence, this Society is mainly indebted for the suggestion and distribution of the circular letter of invitation to membership which has been so cordially responded to. One of these same gentlemen, Vice President Robert Hewitt, Jr., has also laid us under essential obligation through the conspicuous, honorable and serviceable part assigned to us, by his care and influence, in the inauguration of the Obelisk, the crowning ceremony to the remarkable achievement of one whom we are proud to claim as our fellow member, Commander Gorringe. The happy thought of causing a memorial medal to be struck, and conferring, in the name of our Society, a certain number of impressions on meritorious pupils of the public schools, is entirely due to the taste, civic spirit and liberality of Mr. Hewitt. While it indicates a path in which much good may eventually be done by our association, should it become as prosperous, financially, as our contemporary societies, namely, that of the medallic commemoration of great events, at the moment when they occur, it has also revived the archæological tendency of the Society as distinguished from its numismatic bearing,

I am almost induced to believe that when our founders, twenty-three years ago, bethought them of a name for this corporation, numismatic as it almost wholly was in its objects, they added the name archæological, rather as a distinguishing or euphonious one, than with any serious design to prosecute researches in a department so erudite and profound. It seems now, however, to be among the likelier possibilities of the near future that monuments of great antiquity, like the obelisk, may be made subjects of original study and comment in our own locality as advantageously as abroad. The eminent European scholars of the last three centuries have, it is true, exhausted research in every branch of classical archæology then known, leaving it in the condition of a study for private cultivation rather than a field for associate labor; but while we avail ourselves of that which they have accomplished, and pursue the methods which they have devised and tested, we of to-day, with less of learning and ability perhaps, enjoy new fields to explore and fructify, of which they did not suspect the existence.

A beginning has been made in our own city in the erection of the grand uncorrupted witness to the true cradle of arts and letters, which we have before mentioned, and in the collection of works of art illustrative of archæology contained in the Metropolitan Museum. Under enlightened superintendence, this collection may be expected to increase in dimensions till it presents specimens, both historical and æsthetic, characteristic of every age and clime, for otherwise it would remain but an isolated fragment; and when a truer estimate of the importance of absolute genuineness shall prevail among our wealthy and refined classes, American archæologists will not be under the necessity either of going to Europe to prosecute their studies or of abandoning them altogether from the lack of authentic material. In no respect perhaps—we may observe in passing—is our Society more likely to exert a healthy educational influence than in that training which compels the amateur of coins to look upon all beauty of appearance in an ancient work of art as valueless in comparison to its being untooled and untampered with. Our aboriginal antiquities, moreover, present a most attractive subject for research and one preëminently worthy the attention of an American Archæological Society. Here, as in other quarters, a field stretches out before us almost untrodden as far as we are concerned. Let us, in viewing it, rather feel interested and

animated by what we are called upon to do, than discouraged by the little or nothing which we have as yet been able to bring together and elucidate.

Another line of inquiry which ought not to be neglected by us, and from which we may anticipate valuable proceeds to be contributed, in time to come, by members gifted with a special taste and inclination for it, is that of the social, familiar, and domestic antiquarianism of our city and its people. Let it continue to be the loftier aim of our Historical Society to investigate events and measures of a more public character and a wider scope ; it would seem to be a province reserved for us to examine into the minuter chronicles and traditions of our past generations, and illustrate them by such monuments as may yet be procured. A collection of the engravings which have appeared in years gone by, representing the buildings, localities, and environs of New York, might well form the foundation or corner-stone of such a department in our organization. They are few in number, yet not to the extent of barrenness ; rare, but not to such a degree as to be unattainable. I have in my own possession, not from having made any special exertion to acquire such works, but merely from having accidentally noticed them at sales, the two large and fine mezzotints, from Calyo, of the Great Fire of 1835, and the ruins left by it. I have also the fine large colored lithograph of New York Bay in 1836, after Chapman, which depicts Brooklyn and Jersey City almost in a rural condition. Such representations are very suggestive of little matters which might otherwise escape the memory, and are at least as important as the petty details of dress and customs found in works on Greek and Roman antiquities.

I will not, I hope, be considered undignified or childish in alleging that one who can admire the "long-shadow-casting spears" of Homer's heroes, is by no means on that account debarred from relishing a remembrance such as was casually awakened in my mind, a few days ago, by meeting with the large engraving of New York at the corner of Broadway and Canal Street in 1831. The lance in this case, carried horizontally by an aged African, who figured among the numerous quaint personages and obsolete accessories in this plate, was "long-shadow-casting" too, but would have been also called, in Homeric phrase, "bright-boot-bearing," since a score perhaps of these objects depended from it on their way homeward to their respective owners. Thus was I pleasantly reminded of what had been a familiar sight in my boyhood, though I had entirely forgotten it ; a trifle undoubtedly, but characteristic, and one of those which, when skillfully used by a writer, give local coloring and an air of truth to literary compositions.

If we had, for example, in regard to the manners and habits of the Hollanders who founded this State, impressions based on careful observation of facts and relics, proving, as they do, the extraordinary valor, the untiring perseverance, and the other solid traits of that wonderful people, united to their domestic virtues and their love of art, rather than derived from the rubbish about Knickerbockers, for which Irving is pre-eminently accountable, they might furnish to some future historic novelist material similar to that antiquated lore which fascinated Sir Walter Scott before he wrote either poetry or prose, and was then so ably and charmingly, if not accurately, embodied by him in both. In 1655, for instance, might have been witnessed in our Bay and its vicinity scenes which, if not caricatured in Irving's way, or reproduced in the dead-alive manner of too many historians, but colored and animated by the touches which may be learned from intelligent exploration of documents and other remains, would certainly be considered as interesting as any which are found in the oftentimes wearisome annals of

New England. An expedition of more than six hundred men, in seven vessels, the most extensive one yet seen in America north of the Spanish dominions, the soldiers with helmet and cuirass and other equipments of the age, such as may be studied in Meyrick and his fellow authors, the ships with fantastic forms, which may be gathered, like much beside, from Dutch medals either contained in our cabinets or pictured in books, all bound to Delaware Bay, to dispute the possession of its shores with the redoubtable Swedish warriors trained in the school of Gustavus Adolphus. Surely there is nothing very ludicrous about this! They return conquerors, but between their departure and their re-appearance every *bouteverie* around New Amsterdam has been laid in ashes by the Indians, and many of the cultivators have been put to death. All on account of a few stolen peaches, for such was the provocation that led to the so-called "Peach-War" which resulted.

An object of great desire to the red people, like many such novelties introduced from Europe, some specimens of it hanging in the garden of Hendrick Van Dyck, a choleric and drunken person who lived on the west side of what is now Broadway, below the spot where Trinity Church was afterwards built, tempted a squaw, who, in the act of pilfering was shot dead by Van Dyck. So run the printed accounts, though in the "Miller Papers," still in manuscript only, in the library of the New York Historical Society we read that on this occasion an Indian, sex not mentioned, was merely "shot through the hand for taking a few peaches from a tree." However this may have been, the nineteen hundred savages, in sixty-four canoes, who suddenly appeared there-upon at New Amsterdam, almost annihilated the settlement in the absence of Stuyvesant with most of its defenders. For a reason so trivial as the dainty fruit which now adorns our markets, and crowns the social board where few or none remember the historic importance that it once possessed, human blood was shed in streams around our city, which barely itself escaped conflagration and slaughter.

Imagine the indignant outcry that would arise from all New England if one of her writers were to venture on burlesquing themes like these! Yet in "Knickerbocker" we find the expedition against the Swedes, and in "Salmagundi" the Peach-War, held up to ridicule, with copious blundering in both cases as to persons and localities. A truthful and reverent antiquarianism, such as our Society seems called on to cherish, might yield equal entertainment at a less cost of self-respect and appreciation of our local history.

I would bring these remarks to their focus or point of union, by venturing to predict that our Society, originating, like the Royal Society of England, from the association of a small body of men attracted together by kindred pursuits, will, in all probability, eventually, become a very numerous and learned one, besides possessing a sufficiency of means for carrying out its purposes. Under these circumstances, it may well be deemed proper hereafter for the Society to divide or analyze itself, following the example of others, into four or more sections, such as: Section A, devoted to Numismatics, our original chief pursuit; Section B, that of Archaeology, including Egyptology and the other branches of research into the life of past ages in the old world; Section C, employed with the aboriginal or indigenous antiquities of this country; Section D, relating to the home or local antiquarianism of our own good city. These Sections, however, should all continue permanently united under one generic head and title, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

The somewhat diffuse mention which we have been induced to make of our Dutch Colonial History, suggests some observations by way of conclusion, which we are



able to illustrate, numismatically, to a slight extent. It is well known to all who are acquainted with the productions of the art, that no modern country can compare with Holland in the number and importance of her historic medals. In the recently completed history of the City of New York, by Mrs. Lamb, a work, by the way, of which the very superior merit is in great part owing to the minute antiquarian research on which it is founded, I observed a reference to a letter of acceptance of an impression of the Erie Canal Medal by John Adams in 1826, accompanied by an extract which seemed much to my purpose, and, turning to the fac-simile of the letter appended to the well-known "Memoir" of the Canal Celebration, I found there the passage as written by a Secretary above the tremulous signature of the ex-President, then drawing near his death. The letter begins: "Quincy, May 24th, 1826. Gentlemen, I have received your polite letter of the 28th, with the splendid testimonial of the benevolence of the City of New York, in a gold medal and a silver one, in commemoration of the Great Canal in New York, which is the pride and wonder of the age, and deserves to be commemorated by every effort of Art. I rejoice that the City of New York has taken the lead in striking medals on important events. The Hollanders have a history of their country, engraved on gold and silver medals, and it is the most permanent history of any."

It is to be regretted, we may now observe, that they did not apparently estimate their colony of New Netherland sufficiently high to induce them to strike any medal relating to its discovery or its fortunes. In the absence of such, three substitutes may be accepted, two being siege pieces of Haarlem, during its famous beleaguering by the Spaniards, and a third a memorial of the invention of printing as claimed by the same city. Our own Harlem, with its altered orthography, once a suburb, now an integral part of New York, should look upon these as its earliest numismatic monuments, belonging as they do to its mother, or at least its godmother.

The following is a description of the first two:—

1572. Octagon silver siege-dollar of Haarlem, struck during its siege by the Spaniards. In sunken panels, the date; above it, the arms of Haarlem; above which, a crescent surmounted by a star; to the right of the arms of Haarlem, the arms of Holland. Reverse plain. Size 24 x 20. Not known to Van Loon, who gives only the corresponding half dollar, Vol. I, p. 161.

1572. Another. Same type, except that the arms of Holland are wanting. Van Loon, I, 161, has an engraving of the piece *with* those arms to the right, and is followed by Tobiesen Duby, p. 57, No. 8, and Pl. 2, No. 8.

Our third specimen is a silver medal, or medallion as it may be called, on the Third Centennial Anniversary of the supposed Invention of Printing by Lawrence Coster, at Haarlem, a title to distinction now almost universally conceded, at least outside of Holland, to John Gutenberg and the city of Mentz. We are enabled to complete our description through the aid of a remarkable and very rare book, the property of our esteemed Treasurer, Mr. Betts, only one hundred copies of which were printed, not for sale. It is entitled: "A List of Medals, Jettons, Tokens, &c., in connection with Printers and the Art of Printing, London. 1869." The author, William Blades, calls the piece: "The Great Holtzhey," after the name of the artist, to distinguish it from a smaller one of different types by the same hand. But to our account:—

1740. In a wood, Minerva, on a cloud, with rays proceeding from heaven past her head to the inventor, who sits on a stump, and holds in his hand a block on which is carved A; on the lower border of his robe, LAVRENTZ COST; to the left, three genii engaged in printing; on the lower margin, M. H. Exergue, (Latin) "Printing first

invented here about the year 1440." Rev. (Latin.) "Sacred to Memory." Female personifying Haarlem, seated in front of a water, behind which is the town with the Church of St. Bavon, of which Coster is supposed to have been sexton. Above her head, the arms of the city, and those of the four burgomasters who were in office during the anniversary. In the foreground, the chief merchandise of the place, namely, yarn and tulips. Two genii are cultivating the latter, while a third is reading a book inscribed: SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDE NISSE (Mirror of our Salvation) said to have been the first book printed by Coster with movable types. Beneath, M. HOLTZHEY FECIT; and in the exergue, HARLEMVM. | MDCCXL. Diameter, 2½ inches.

I conclude, Gentlemen, a little abruptly perhaps, but I fear after having wearied you not a little with my somewhat desultory remarks, by the thanks and wishes which I have, through your kindness and confidence, been several times already enabled to express at the termination of a year of office. I thank you for the honor which it has conferred, and for the zeal and devotion with which you have lightened all its burdens; and I wish you, individually and collectively, abundant prosperity and enjoyment during the twenty-fourth year of our existence, now beginning.

On motion of Mr. Groh, the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to President Anthon for his exceedingly interesting and instructive address.

Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent then read the following paper:—

In the expectation of Commander Goringe's presence at this meeting of our Society, and, in any case, as I felt certain that should he be unable to attend, he will be represented among us by some gems from his numismatic cabinet, I think that a few remarks on obelisks will be found by my brethren in numismatics and archæology a proper subject for our consideration this evening.

The origin of obelisks dates from the most ancient times, in the land of the Pharaohs, and in studying those which are still preserved to us, it will be remarked that the monoliths of most recent date do not approach in elegance and in good proportion of lines, those belonging to more ancient times. This decadence in the beauty of architectural lines to be observed in obelisks, is also to be noticed on all other Egyptian monuments belonging to the same period. As several authors have pointed out, this fact would seem singular to us, and make the Egyptian civilization appear to follow an inclination quite the reverse of that of the Greeks and Romans, did we not remember that we possess monuments of Egyptian origin which illustrate only a certain phase of the history of that people, and that the most ancient of these monuments, now preserved, are posterior by six thousand years to the birth of civilization in Egypt. Thus what we might feel inclined to consider as being the beginning of art in Egypt, represents really the products of Egyptian art arrived at its zenith. In considering this fact, we see that the Fine Arts in Egypt have had their natural rise and decline as was the case in Greece before and after the time of Pericles, and in Rome in the times preceding and following the Emperor Nero.

Therefore we know little or nothing about the early history of obelisks, and we have no data explaining what was their meaning at their origin. On a tomb assigned to 4000 B C., an obelisk is represented among hieroglyphic characters, thus showing its great antiquity; after the period of the XXII Dynasty (about 1000), the representa-

tion of a monolith is found to signify in hieroglyphics the syllable *MEN*—a word which means *stability*, and with such signification it forms one of the characters in the word *Ammon*. We find also that the obelisk was regarded as a divine symbol, and we have many representations on scarabs and other objects, of figures in posture of adoration before a monolith. We know also that these monuments were venerated as the emblem of the generative power of *Ammon*, from which is to be found its relation to the worship of the sun; and, finally, we see the obelisk passing from its usual shape into that of a “phallus,” thus following that idea of a generative emblem. But among the so much divided and constantly varied monotheism of the Egyptians, the slight indications just quoted do not explain to us what series of circumstances have succeeded each other, to produce the result of inducing human beings to venerate and adore a square stone.

To-night I ask your permission to submit to you a theory tending to pierce the veil that hides the motive of the early Egyptians, in selecting such an emblem to recall to them the image of divinity. In the mean time permit me to insist on this point that the ideas I am about to lay before you, form a theory only, based on various comparisons with the ancient customs and beliefs held by early tribes living in the East. I offer for the consideration of the learned these views, which may have no quality whatever, but that of novelty and originality.

In perusing the pages of the early history of the Greeks, we find that their custom was to worship stones. Pausanias, (Book vii, chap. xxii,) after speaking of the sacred stones that he saw at Pharae, says distinctly, “Indeed, it was formerly the custom with all the Greeks to reverence rude stones in the place of the statues of the gods;” he adds elsewhere, (Book ii, chap. ix,) that “the statue of Jupiter Melichius and that of Diana Patroa were made without art, for Jupiter resembled a pyramid, and Diana a column.” The same author also mentions, (Book vii, chap. xviii,) that “the statue of Jupiter Teleius, on the altar at Tegea, was made square”; and in Book viii, chap. xxxii, he says, “there was at Megalopolis a statue of *Ammon*, of the same form as that of the square *Hermes*.”

Recalling the similarity of the customs of the Egyptians and Greeks, there comes to the mind the desire to determine whether the Greeks borrowed the custom from the Egyptians in worshiping a stone, or whether this custom belonged to both peoples in primeval times. The learned authors seem to answer the first of these questions in the negative; for, in order to explain this singular custom of rude idolatry, they propose to give to these sacred stones a “heavenly origin,” by saying that probably the stones so worshiped were “aerolites,” and that the ancients believed them to proceed from the gods. But I must combat this suggestion of the ancient writers regarding aerolites for this reason, that, according to the descriptions of these sacred stones given in the ancient books, and also from looking at the representations of the same impressed on antique coins, we see that the stones so worshiped bear evident traces of having been hewn, while we know by our own experience that the natural shape of aerolites presents to us nothing resembling the rudest workmanship; it is also improbable that the ancient believers would have dared to split and cut a relic which they regarded as having a holy origin.

This remark leads me to compare the ancient customs of the Greeks with some facts habitual to peasants of many countries in modern time. Almost everywhere, before these classes became acquainted with the researches for pre-historic implements, (a new branch in archaeology), they were accustomed to call a pre-historic axe, found in their

fields a "thunder-stone;" (the French say "Pierre de tonnerre"). This saying of theirs can readily be explained from the fact that after a heavy storm or shower which has washed away the surface of the soil, the peasants sometimes find, half imbedded in the earth, a piece of stone which differs from ordinary pebbles, and on which they easily recognize evidence that it has been shaped by a process not belonging to ordinary natural causes; so, as they know that this stone was not on the soil before the shower, that it is peculiar, and that no one has passed and left it there, the superstitious peasants believe it to have fallen from the sky during the thunder storm, and, in their candid ignorance, they call these stones, so mysterious to them, thunder-stones.

The proposition, then, which I make is this: Is it not possible to bring together and reconcile the two ideas, modern and ancient, on this theory which seems to be somewhat supported, first, by comparing the shape of the ancient divine stones with that of pre-historic axes, and second, by the remark that, in the idea of uneducated people both have an heavenly origin.

After studying minutely this question, should we arrive at the conclusion that this suggestion is a plausible one, then I believe that we shall not be far from finding the intentional idea in the construction of obelisks and pyramids, large or minute in size, and which recall by their shape the sacred stones as we see them represented, as well as the "celts." Then it will seem probable that at first obelisks were copies more or less enlarged from a celt, representing solely an emblem of the divinity; in later times they became commemorative monuments; as the emblem of the cross in our cemeteries reminds the Christian of the Redeemer, and at the same time commemorates the names and qualities of departed friends. We must recollect how great a mystery that emblem of the cross would be to one ignorant of the drama of the Passion,—much as the obelisks and pyramids are now mysteries to us, ignorant as we are of the motive which brought forth their forms and origin.

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the special thanks of the Society were passed to Mr. Feuardent for his valuable paper.

Mr. Clement Ferguson presented the Society with an archæological Map of America with thirty marginal engravings of memorable events and rare portraits; among the latter were those of Columbus and Americus Vesputius. This map was published in the city of Lyons A. D. 1752.

On motion of Prof. Wolff the special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ferguson for this valuable and appropriate gift, and the Executive Committee were requested to have it framed.

The Curator reported the following donations since last meeting:—From Mr. Betts, a silver proof set of the currency of 1881. From Hon. Member John Turtle Wood, four coins of Rhodes and one of Sicily, all of the fourteenth century and of great rarity and interest. They were obtained by him on the site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, during his excavations there. From Mr. L. F. Wood, twelve medals and store cards. From Mr. Feuardent, three pairs of sleeve buttons of the time of Louis XVI.

The election of officers being in order, Messrs. Ponce de Leon and Ferguson were appointed Tellers.

On motion of Prof. Wolff, one ballot was cast for President.

The Tellers reported that the vote was for Charles E. Anthon, LL. D., for President.

The regular balloting then proceeded, resulting in the re-election of the following officers : — Daniel Parish, Jr., Robert Hewett, Jr., Andrew C. Zabriskie, *Vice-Presidents* ; William Poillon, *Secretary* ; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer* ; Richard Hoe Lawrence, *Librarian* ; Charles H. Wright, *Curator*.

On motion of Mr. Groh, the Executive Committee were requested to have two hundred and fifty copies of the Annual Proceedings printed.

The Secretary called the attention of the members to the new Rosewood Coin Cabinet, purchased by subscription.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.



## SOME ANCIENT COINS.

BY GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

(Read before the Society.)

It will perhaps be remembered, that some months ago I had the pleasure to submit to your appreciation a few unique and some very rare coins, which I had the good fortune to purchase in New York ; among these coins were several early ones in silver from Cyrene, showing types and devices entirely novel to numismatists, and also a gold coin of great rarity, struck by the people of Cyrenaica in honor of King Ptolemy. These numismatic gems were till recently the property of Lieut. Commander Gorringe, who had procured them during his stay in Cyrenaica ; before leaving this country on his expedition to bring the obelisk over, and after having made the most patriotic but unsuccessful exertions to have these remarkable coins remain in this country, he at last parted with them in my favor. I believe that you will agree with me when I say that Capt. Gorringe has a "lucky finger" when he puts it into numismatics, for the few coins that lie before you are taken at random from the Gorringe cabinet, where many more pieces of antique money are preserved by this enthusiastic collector, who has kindly loaned me these coins.

Capt. Gorringe spent his time principally in Egypt, and on this account most of his coins belong to the series of that country. The first in the tray before you is a double-stater in gold of Ptolemy Soter ; on one side it bears the portrait of the king and on the other the eagle, which is a common type on the coins of the Lagid dynasty ; the legend is also in Greek, meaning, as you know, "Coin of the King Ptolemy." The small gold coin that follows, was also struck by the successor of Alexander to the throne of Egypt ; it is one of the small divisions of the stater, but you will remark the artistic beauty and individuality with which the portrait of the king is represented. It bears the same type as the preceding coin, but its preservation is quite remarkable. The next coin is that of Queen Arsinoe, widow of Lysimachus and of Ptolemy Ceraunus, sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus and his second wife. This large gold piece, which is preserved in a splendid condition, presents on its obverse the portrait of the queen, with veil and diadem, and on the reverse a double horn of plenty with banderole and various fruits, the whole surrounded by the legend in Greek, "Coin of Arsinoe, wife of Philadelphus." The silver coin, placed next in order, is also from Arsinoe, and is a much scarcer piece than the gold one. Both these coins show that Greek art had maintained its standard at that time in Egypt, as the portraits will attest ; at the same time the portraits show that after such an eventful career as Arsinoe had to bear, this queen had retained her beauty.

Ptolemy the third is represented on the next coin. Although a decadence of art is already perceptible on his money, the boldness of the work, together with the profusion of ornaments which adorn the bust of the king, make it a pleasure to examine the figure on this coin. Ptolemy III., called Evergetes, the Benefactor, a title given to him on account of his victory over the Persians, when he captured and brought back to his country the images of the national gods of Egypt, is represented as dressed in the chlamys, and his head surrounded by sun-rays ; on his shoulder is a trident, perhaps relating to his capture of the port of Adulis, as the inscription preserved by Cosmos affirms it. The reverse of the coin bears a radiated cornucopia and the usual legend.

This gold coin is in excellent condition, and really is one of the handsomest of the Græco-Egyptian series.

Regarding the large gold medal that follows, I believe that I can safely state that it is the first time that a gold coin of Berenice has been seen in this country, and you will find that it unites both rarity and beauty. On one side of the money we see the veiled portrait of Berenice, sister and wife of Ptolemy Evergetes, and on the reverse is a cornucopia, encircled by the legend, "Coin of Queen Berenice." The value of this piece is about three hundred dollars, and it is very difficult to procure one in any country. This medal will recall to you the curious story about the hair of this queen—a story invented to flatter the queen by the Astronomer Conon, and afterwards immortalized by Catullus and others. With this medal ends the Greek series of coins placed before you, and the six coins just quoted date from 300 to 222 B. C.

A gold coin of Caracalla follows, in very good preservation; the emperor's bust is represented in armor, with the laurel of victory on his head: the legend is "Antoninus Pius Augustus Germanicus." It will seem singular to many to read the epithets of Pius and Germanicus given to such an emperor as Caracalla, after remembering his cruel life, and how disastrous was his campaign against Germany, but we may remember that the appointments of the mint engravers at that time must have been made through political influence. The reverse of this coin bears the representation of Phæbus driving his quadriga, and a legend showing that this coin was struck when Caracalla was bearing his title of tribune for the nineteenth time, and that of consul for the fourth time, corresponding with the year of Rome 969, (A. D. 216,) when he was twenty-eight years of age. The three last gold coins are respectively of Maximinus-Hercules, struck at Alexandria, Julian the Apostate, and Jovian, both struck at Antioch.

The eight coins following are all from the Alexandrian mint; the first two pieces, beginning the series, represent the emperor Claudius associated with various ladies well known in ancient history; the first coin, struck in the second year of his reign (A. D. 43), represents the portrait and titles of Claudius on one side of the medal, and on the other the bust of the virtuous and handsome Antonia, mother of Claudius and sister of Augustus. No. 2, struck in the fourth year of the reign of Claudius, represents his wife Messalina, celebrated for her beauty and her crimes. No. 3, struck in the same year, shows us on the reverse a portrait of Agrippina, wife of Claudius and mother of Nero. You will remark that this coin is an antique forgery of the period, and that only a thin shell of silver remains, while the copper, that composed the inside of the piece, has been decomposed and taken away by the action of the earth; this fact explains the extreme lightness of this coin. No. 4, represents Octavia, daughter of Messalina, and one of Nero's wives. The next coin represents Nero and his wife Poppeia. The large bronze medal which comes next, and in fine condition, bears the bust of Aelius Caesar, Hadrian's favorite. The small copper coin of Commodus bears an interesting reverse. It represents a vessel sailing in front of the Pharos. The type will recall to you the invention of the "Lighthouse," and at the same time the little trick employed by Sostratus, the architect of the Pharos, to preserve his name to posterity. The small bronze piece, the last I shall mention, is one of extraordinary rarity and interest. It was struck at Alexandria by the illustrious heroine Zenobia, and bears her portrait. We see that the condition of this coin is good, considering its great rarity.

These few examples will serve to show you the importance of the Goringe cabinet, which is itself surrounded by a collection of antiquities comprising many monuments of the greatest beauty as well as of great rarity and interest.

# FOUNDERS.

April 6, 1858.

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EDWARD GROH.

JAMES OLIVER.

DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.

\*HENRY WHITMORE.

\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.

ALFRED BOUGHTON.

\*EZRA HILL.

\*AUG. B. SAGE.

ASHER D. ATKINSON, M. D.

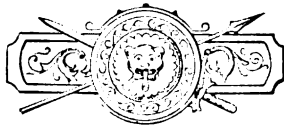
JOHN COOPER VAIL.

W. H. MORGAN.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., LL. D.

THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

\*Deceased.





# INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

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FRANK H. NORTON.

ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

JOHN HANNA.

JAMES OLIVER.

†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.

FRANK LEATHE.

EDWARD GROH.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

WM. WOOD SEYMOUR.

†Now Isaac F. Wood.





## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
John Howard Hickox, Washington, D. C.	January 6, 1859
M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Edward Cogan, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.	February 25, 1868
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
William T. R. Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D. C.	January 20, 1880
Barclay V. Head, London, England,	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Francois Lenormant, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
Hon. Eli K. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Charles Endicott, Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1855
Charles H. Morse, Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1856
Walter Trumbull, U. S. Navy,	April 24, 1864
Edward H. Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Robert J. Dodge, New Jersey,	June 9, 1864
F. H. James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
J. T. Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
J. Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
R. Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1867
Samuel Heaton, Platt Killis, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
W. Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
W. Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
F. S. Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sanclham, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Alfred B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Charles E. Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
R. Coulton Davis, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
E. Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George T. Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868
T. T. Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend, (Bennett P. O.) Pa.	June 25, 1868
B. Da Silva, New Orleans, La.	June 25, 1868
*Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D. D., LL. D., Norristown, Pa.	October 7, 1868
Peter Gschwend, Jr., New York,	October 22, 1868
James Nelson, Cold Spring, N. Y.	November 12, 1868
H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

25

William Busan, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Edward M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Camden, N. J.	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheame, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. B., Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
Henry W. Hensfey, London, England,	November 18, 1879
George Fredrick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1880
Henry W. Holland, LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 16, 1880
William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 16, 1880
Herbert C. Grueber, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	February 16, 1881
Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.	May 20, 1879
Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda, Pa.	November 18, 1879
Edward Frossard, Irvington, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
Gerald E. Hart, Montreal, Canada,	November 18, 1879
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 16, 1880
George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.	November 16, 1880
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 15, 1881
John B. Lillard, Nashville, Tenn.	March 15, 1881
Julius L. Brown, Atalanta, Ga.	March 15, 1881



## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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Edward Groh, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
James Oliver, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood, . . . . .	January 12, 1859
*†James Lorimer Graham, . . . . .	March 31, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B. . . . .	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	April 13, 1865
Joseph N. T. Levick, . . . . .	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr. . . . .	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D. . . . .	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf, . . . . .	April 11, 1867
†Gen. John Watts De Peyster, . . . . .	April 25, 1867
John Antoine Amelung, . . . . .	June 13, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood, . . . . .	July 16, 1867
†George H. Lovett, . . . . .	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts, . . . . .	February 27, 1868
†Robert L. Stuart, . . . . .	March 25, 1869
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL. M. . . . .	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M. . . . .	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmano, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
†J. Edward Poillon, . . . . .	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer, . . . . .	June 4, 1875
Gaston L. Feuardent, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D. . . . .	January 16, 1877
†Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S. T. D. . . . .	March 20, 1877
Sigmund K. Harzfeld, . . . . .	May 15, 1877
†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood, . . . . .	January 15, 1878
†John M. Dodd, Jr. . . . .	January 15, 1878
Henry De Morgan, . . . . .	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Charles H. Wright, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye, . . . . .	November 19, 1878

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

27

Samuel Carter, . . . . .	January 21, 1879
†Rev. George C. Athole, . . . . .	January 21, 1879
†William Boerum Wetmore, . . . . .	May 20, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Henry Corbin Lawrence, . . . . .	January 20, 1880
Solomon Woolf, A. M. . . . .	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†George Merryweather, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M., . . . . .	May 18, 1880
Clement Ferguson, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
Lyman H. Low, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
William Henry Hurlbert, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Richard L. Lounsberry, . . . . .	December 21, 1880
†Alexander McL. Agnew, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
†Tracy R. Edson, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Charles B. Britton, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Samuel Hawk, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr., . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Henry C. Howells, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
William A. Hammond, M. D., . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
†Yrus J. Lawrence, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
†J. M. Ceballos, Jr. . . . .	March 15, 1881
Stephen Burdett Hyatt, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Frederick A. Sawyer, . . . . .	March 15, 1881

† Life Members.





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# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

### OF NEW YORK.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK,  
AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1882,

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



NEW YORK:  
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, UNIVERSITY BUILDING:  
1882.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
GIFT OF  
THE SOCIETY

*Jan 26, 1925*



OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1882,

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President.

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Secretary.

WILLIAM POILLON.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN BETTS.

Librarian.

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

Curator.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.



THE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 28, 1882, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Prof. CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D., presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee take pleasure in presenting this their Eighth Annual Report.

The following propositions for membership have been received, approved, and we recommend their election: Edward Frossard, Julius H. Hagen and Henry Russell Drowne, for Resident Membership; Barnet Phillips, of Brooklyn, for Permanent Corresponding Member.

Acceptances of their election as Resident Members have been received from Henry Booth and E. S. Renwick.

We herewith recommend that the following persons be dropped from our membership roll: John H. Hickox, Washington, and Robert J. Dodge, New Jersey.

We further recommend an amendment to the Constitution for action by the Society at this meeting.

Our rolls now consist of 17 Honorary, 57 Corresponding, and 75 Resident Members; total number, 149, being a loss of 2 Honorary, 4 Corresponding, and a gain of 8 Resident.

CHAS. E. ANTHON,  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
RICHARD H. LAWRENCE,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. GROH, the Executive Committee's Report was adopted.

The Executive Committee recommended a change in paragraph 5, Article 4 of the Constitution, to read as follows : —

"Any person elected to any class of membership may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, upon the payment of fifty dollars into the treasury, become a Life Member (except that those who have been Resident Members prior to May 17, 1881, shall be entitled to become Life Members at the former sum of thirty dollars, whenever they see fit), which payment shall be in lieu of all annual dues thereafter; and if such payment be made promptly after election, it shall also be in lieu of initiation fee."

This amendment, on motion of Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.

#### LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian made his Report as follows : —

Last year the Society received seventy bound volumes and two hundred and seventy-eight pamphlets; this year, only thirty-two bound volumes and one hundred and three pamphlets.

It will be seen from these figures that the Library has not fared so well this year as last. This may be accounted for in part by the fact, that during four months of the year our books were stored away in boxes, awaiting a room to put them in. Now that the books are again arranged, and accessible to the members, and also completely catalogued, the donations will undoubtedly increase.

Mr. Parish deserves the thanks of the Society for his continued liberality. Last year he presented, among other books, a complete set of Cohen's works. Recently he gave the Society a set of Petrusi Medaglie del Museo Farnese, in ten volumes; Riccio. Monete Consulari; Paruta, Sicilia Numismatica, and several other valuable works.

When our collection is somewhat more complete, the Librarian will print the catalogue, which already exists in manuscript.

Following will be found a list of those who have contributed to the Library during the past year : —

	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.	Bound volumes.
Madame Lea Ahlborn, . . . . .			1
American Museum of Natural History, . . . . .	1		
Archæological Institute of America, . . . . .	1		
Asher & Co., . . . . .	1		
J. B. Burleigh, Jr., . . . . .	1		
Jeremiah Colburn, . . . . .	1		
Commission Imp. Archeologique de St. Petersbourg, . . . . .	2		
E. Dufosse, . . . . .	1		
Hon. John Eaton, . . . . .	8		
Essex Institute, . . . . .	2		
Ed. Frossard, . . . . .	2	5	
W. F. Greany, . . . . .	1		
S. K. Harzfeld, . . . . .	1		

	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.	Bound volumes.
J. W. Haseltine, . . . . .	1		
Adolph Hess, . . . . .	1		
J. H. Hickox, . . . . .	1		
Hon. John J. Knox, . . . . .	1		2
R. H. Lawrence, . . . . .	22	5	2
Jos. LeRoux, . . . . .	1		
E. Mason, Jr., . . . . .		2	
R. A. Mercur, . . . . .			1
R. W. Mercer, . . . . .	1	1	
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, . . . . .		2	
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1		
Numismatic Society of London, . . . . .	1		
Oneida Historical Society, . . . . .	1		
Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .			26
Rev. S. D. Peet, . . . . .		4	
Henry Phillips, Jr., . . . . .	2		
Wm. Poillon, . . . . .	2		
Bernard Quaritch, . . . . .	1		
Jos. A. Reall, . . . . .	1		
Georg Rettig, . . . . .	3		
George W. Rode, . . . . .	4		
Giulio Sambon, . . . . .	2		
Charles Steigerwalt, . . . . .		2	
Isaac F. Wood, . . . . .	5		
W. Elliot Woodward, . . . . .	10		
Zehiesche & Koder, . . . . .	1		
Total, . . . . .	83	21	32

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

On motion of Prof. WOOLF this Report was adopted.

CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Curator made the following Report : —

The accessions to the Society's Cabinet for the past year consist of 7 coins and tokens, 28 medals, 3 Massachusetts buttons, 3 pairs medallion vest buttons, *tempo* Louis XVI.; 1 Gallo-Roman stiletto.

In presenting this Annual Report, the Curator desires to call the attention of members to the deficiencies existing in its collection of national and colonial coins (the Cents alone being fully represented), and earnestly asks for contributions to these series. In other branches, the cabinet is rich in fine and scarce medals and coins, notably Washingtons, Lincolns and politicals; of modern European coins there are specimens in silver and copper from almost every nation; of Judea a few fine and rare pieces, though of those masterpieces of ancient art, Grecian coins, we do not possess a single specimen.



Believing that the liberality shown to other departments of the Society's possessions will be extended to its Cabinet, this appeal is respectfully submitted to their consideration.

Provision should also be made for the display of our stone implements, which, owing to the return of the cabinet loaned by Mr. Wood, are now stowed away in partial oblivion.

The list of donors for the past year is as follows :

Madame Lea Ahlborn.	T. Grander Matthews.
Rev. G. C. Athole.	Dr. Geo. W. Massamore.
Gaston L. Feuarent.	C. P. Nichols.
Robert Hewitt, Jr.	Wm. Poillon.
J. N. T. Levick.	Isaac F. Wood.
G. H. Lovett.	A. C. Zabriskie.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. WRIGHT.

On motion of Mr. DODD, the Curator's Report was adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT moved a special vote of thanks to Mr. HEWITT for the appropriate gift of a frame containing medals showing the obverse and reverse of the medals struck to commemorate the erection of the Egyptian obelisk in the Central Park ; also the original impressions in wax taken from the dies before the medals were struck, together with a photograph with autograph of Lieut.-Com. H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. N.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer made the following Report : —

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand per last Report,	\$209 14
From Initiation fees,	35 00
From Annual Dues,	177 50
From Life Membership fees,	300 00
From Certificate account,	3 25
From Interest account,	28 19
	<hr/> \$753 00
PAYMENTS.	
For Printing, etc.,	\$144 68
For subscription to Magazine of History,	5 00
For Insurance,	2 50
For Salaries,	25 00
For Rent account,	50 00
For Gas, Fuel, etc.,	12 50
	<hr/> \$239 68
Balance in Treasury,	<hr/> \$513 40

# PROCEEDINGS.

9

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	\$860 00	
Amount received since, . . . . .	300 00	
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	26 60	
	<hr/>	\$1,186 60

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	\$47 24	
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	1 90	
	<hr/>	\$49 14

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	\$57 00	
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	21 31	
	<hr/>	\$78 31

## WM. POILLON FUND.

Amount of Fund as per last Report, . . . . .	\$73 53	
Amount received since, . . . . .	19 09	
Amount of Interest due January 1, 1881, . . . . .	6 83	
	<hr/>	\$99 45
		<hr/>
		\$1,413 50

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN BETTS.

Of the above funds there is now deposited in the Brooklyn Savings Bank \$551.78, the balance being in the Treasurer's hands.

The above Report was placed in the hands of Messrs. LAWRENCE and HEWITT for proper examination.

The Secretary read the following letter from Honorary Member BENSON J. LOSSING, which was ordered to be printed in our Proceedings :

THE RIDGE,  
Dover Plains, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1881. }

WM. POILLON, ESQ., *Secretary*:—

*My Dear Sir*,—I cordially thank you for a copy of the "Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society," at its annual meeting, in March, 1881. I feel that I hardly deserve the courtesy because of my seeming neglect in not visiting the rooms of the Society, or personally participating in the work of the Society hitherto.

The Society honored me with the first nomination of an honorary member, for which I have always been grateful. I have ever felt an interest in its work, and I think have fully appreciated the value of that work. I should have been glad to participate in your labors, as far as it was in my power to do so; but I felt myself wholly incompetent, for my knowledge of numismatology is limited to that derived from casual reading and

observation, not from study or investigation. Yet I know the importance of the science in the study of the world's history.

I have lived away from the city of New York since April, 1858, two months before I was elected a member of your Society. Since 1868 my visits to the city have been only occasional and, at times, at long intervals, for I have had no regular business there. During the last four years I have been so absorbed in the preparation of my "Cyclopedia of United States History," which Harper Brothers have just published, and a "Cyclopedia of Universal History," which I expect to complete in a few weeks, that my visits to the city have been less frequent and more hurried than before, not always remaining over night, so I have not had an opportunity to visit the rooms of the Society. I have met with our Historical Society only three or four times within the four years, and I am equally delinquent as a member of the American Ethnological Society.

This, Mr. Poillon, is not an excuse (I dislike excuses) but an explanation due, for I desire not to be thought ungrateful or discourteous. I will try and do better in the future.

I have read the address of Dr. Anthon, your President, with great interest and satisfaction. It is full of wise thoughts and important suggestions, and points to a field of great usefulness on the part of the Society, especially in archæological researches. The field in the city of New York, as suggested by Dr. Anthon, is unoccupied comparatively, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Historical and Geographical Societies only partially, and almost incidentally, occupying it.

Dr. Anthon's criticism of Washington Irving's treatment of grave events in the history of the city of New York is very just. Dr. DeWitt never forgave the author, and never left unimproved an opportunity to express his Christian resentment of the offence against the Dutch. I always sympathized with the doctor, for my ancestors were from Holland, and among our early settlers.

Yours faithfully,

BENSON J. LOSSING.

Letters were also read from Corresponding Member LEA AHLBORN and Mr. GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his Annual Address as follows :

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society : —*

Very frequently has it been my duty, through your kind indulgence, to address you, as at present, in accordance with our by-laws, at the termination of a year of office. I am aware that I have on such occasions been somewhat diffuse in my remarks, or rather have trespassed considerably on your forbearance. This was perhaps preëminently the case at our last Annual Meeting. At this one, therefore, I have resolved to aim at brevity as one of my chief objects.

It would not be proper, however, to make that my only or my principal purpose now. Your attention is mainly to be called, on this anniversary, to the change which has taken place, during our last year, in our location and our surroundings. At the beginning of that period we thought ourselves established, and for a long time to come, in a peculiarly commodious and eligible home, where we could carry on our pursuits under

most favorable influences. But circumstances not to be controlled drove us forth again as wanderers, and imposed upon your Executive Committee the by no means easy task of selecting, preparing, and occupying this new place of gathering. The expenses incident to the moving of our property, to the increase of our rent, and to the fitting up of our present quarters, have of course been very heavy. They have been and will be met, without drawing on the reserved funds of the Society, or in any way levying an assessment on the members, through the liberality of individuals, whose names, with the sums respectively contributed, will be found on a paper submitted to you, informally, this evening. To this list we invite accessions, without in the smallest degree urging or soliciting them.

To any one who enquires as to the recommendations of the room, of its situation, and its arrangements, we answer in a word, from Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph: "Circumspice," Look about you! But let no allusion to an epitaph disturb us here. Everything around us is full of promise, and though our Society, like a young oak, has been shaken by the wind, and transplanted more than once, it is now all the stronger for the shaking and the transplanting. Now is the time to renew, on a large scale, those efforts which we have already so successfully made, to obtain what, without any sacrifice of self-respect, we may call the *patronage* of those wealthy and enlightened citizens who, as silent rather than working, or directly interested members, contribute so essentially to the success of every learned and scientific association in our metropolis. Not very often do valuable friends, of this description, find time to visit the rooms of the societies which they thus aid and encourage; but, should they make an exception in our case, we have a well-founded hope to be able to gratify them through the sight of some exceptionally splendid and interesting relics, both numismatic and archaeological, which a distinguished member may deposit with us for exhibition, setting thereby a laudable example to others.

We resume our growth under favorable auspices. There is a kind of scholastic and antiquarian atmosphere about this venerable and somewhat ruinous edifice, which is to a certain extent in harmony with our tastes and labors. Yet it is in fact a very modern building, even as our Society is a very youthful one; while the institution to which the edifice belongs ought also to be in the acme of its vigor. That it is far indeed from being so, is mainly owing to the absence of a judicious liberality in its founders and friends! So may it never be with us!

In mentioning this Tudor pile as apparently ancient, but truly of recent origin, I speak according to knowledge; since it was built amid much — but, as it proved, transient, — enthusiasm, during my early boyhood. The exact date and circumstances could of course be easily obtained, if one had the leisure, from the newspapers of that day. How interesting a history of our city, by the way, for the last fifty years and upwards, could be compiled by an accurate and tasteful New York *man* (not a so-called "Knickerbocker"), well informed and possessed with an ardent love of his subject, out of those abundant store-houses! But would he meet with any sympathy from our present motley population?

I distinctly remember the celebration in 1830, of the *Trois Jours* of Paris, with great excitement and rejoicing, as was eminently proper. A child, not yet eight years old, I was led, after witnessing the procession, with its wonderful platforms or cars, conveying various trades and arts in actual operation, to the Parade Ground, — as Washington Square was then called, — being the spot where it finally assembled. I am

sure that at that time there was not a building on the borders of the Parade Ground except the row of English-basement houses, still standing, on its south side. These were draped with red, white and blue, from roof to pavement, and cling to my memory as very singular and beautiful in that condition. Not even the foundations of the University, I think, then existed. It is not quite so old, therefore, as the Pyramids, or Commander Gorrings's Obelisk. Let us hope, therefore, that its youth may be renewed, and that our youthful Society may flourish conjointly with an institution which possesses so many elements of long life.

With this little reminiscence, gentlemen, I close my remarks ; and, while I thank you for the honor conferred upon me during the past official year, wish you much success and gratification in the pursuit of our favorite study during that which now commences.

On motion of Mr. LEVICK, the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to President ANTHON for his exceedingly interesting and instructive address.

Vice-President PARISH stated that as our next Annual Meeting would be the quarter centennial, or the 25th Annual Meeting, he moved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three, with power to arrange for a proper programme for this important and interesting occasion.

The President appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. SULLIVAN, PARISH, and HEWITT.

Mr. HEWITT presented the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously :—

*Resolved*, That in the death of Tracy R. Edson, this Society has lost a distinguished member and an esteemed fellow citizen, — one whose prominent position in the foremost engraving corporations of this country, allied to a true appreciation of art and all that tended to its advancement, not alone as to numismatic and archæological subjects but in the useful sciences, as shown by the interest taken by him in the many Associations in which he was interested, causes his loss to be deeply felt by all who were associated with him.

*Resolved*, That in a spirit of condolence a copy of these Resolutions be sent to his immediate relatives as an expression of our sorrow, and that the same be duly entered on the minutes of the Society.

#### PROF. WOOLF'S ADDRESS.

Vice-President PARISH having taken the chair, Prof. SOLOMON WOOLF addressed the Society as follows :—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :—*

I am not skilled enough to estimate the different qualities which a numismatic work should possess, but amongst the many I have observed that some judges set store upon the rarity, which is largely the marketable value ; some upon the historical associations, which is its intellectual worth, and some upon workmanship, which is its artistic value ; and I suppose that this is the order in which all who can appreciate these quali-

ties would place them. But there is one thing which has always struck me as of peculiar importance, and that is the position which Numismatics has assumed in the preservation of men and events which, otherwise, might have passed from the remembrance of the race. For while Time, the great iconoclast, may break the marble image, and the hand of man, not less destructive, may appropriate to ignoble purposes the most precious remains of the past, the humble works of the die-cutter pass through all the vicissitudes of fortune and bear to the later generations the tidings of the past. None of us who have paid attention to the study of classic art have failed to observe the inestimable value of this branch of archaeology in determining the character of works which otherwise would have been known only by tradition. In presenting to you, therefore, this evening a Medallion, while I could have wished that it had possessed all the qualities I have enumerated, at least it enjoys the merit of being rare, inasmuch as it is one of six which have been struck; it is historical, as it commemorates the presidency of one to whom the admirers of Numismatics owe a large debt of gratitude; and, lastly, I sincerely hope it may serve, in years to come, as a perpetual remembrance of him whom it is designed to portray; and adorn the halls of this Society when our work shall have fallen into newer hands and the labors of our day shall have ended. If it performs this mission, gentlemen, whatever its failings in other respects, I may well rest satisfied. Allow me to present it to our Society as a slight tribute of regard to our worthy President, my instructor for five years, my associate for twenty-three years, and my friend since, as a boy, I was thrown into contact with him.

Mr. PARISH, President *pro tem.*, replied as follows:—

*Prof. Woolf*,—On behalf of our Society I accept with thanks your beautiful and judicious gift, and promise that it will be treasured among our valued heirlooms. As a product of your own artistic skill, as the work of a fellow member, this fine bronze Medallion does us honor collectively. Permit me, Sir, to congratulate you on the ability and taste which, in my humble judgment, it displays. This Society heartily concurs in your expressions of esteem and regard for our much-respected President, and will gladly place this, your life-like portrait of him, on its walls, as an elegant memorial of his long and useful administration. And may you, Sir, long continue to give evidence of your talent in works as interesting and successful as this.

The Curator announced the following additions to his Cabinets by purchase and donations since the last meeting:—

From J. N. T. Levick—One Pius IX. temperance medal in white metal; two medals, Rainbow Fire Co., Reading, Pa., copper and white metal.

From C. P. Nichols—Three Massachusetts buttons, one Haverford College (Pa.) medal in white metal; one Baltimore store card, white metal; one Washington medalet, white metal; one medal of award in white metal.

From Wm. Poillon—One store card of "DEFANDORE," dentist in East 77th street.

From purchase—1879 metric set, three pieces.

From A. C. Zabriskie—One half eagle, 1834, in beautiful condition.

From Robert Hewitt, Jr.—A frame enclosing two of "the Obelisk medals," with the first impressions from the dies in sealing-wax, and a photograph of Commander Gorringe with autograph signature.

The Librarian stated that among the recent additions to the Library was a fine copy of a Swedish work on antiquities entitled "Sveriges Fornföremål," by Oscar Montelius, received from Corresponding Member Madam LEA AHLBORN.

On motion of Mr. ZABRISKIE, the special thanks of the Society were voted to Madam LEA AHLBORN for her valuable and appropriate gift.

Mr. PARISH presented the Society with a rare catalogue of the Italian and Roman coins in the British Museum, and also some old coin catalogues.

Vice-President HEWITT stated that the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York would undoubtedly adopt the suggestions made by this Society regarding the propriety of issuing a suitable commemorative medal that should fitly and patriotically perpetuate so important an event as the erection of the statue of Washington in front of the United States Sub-Treasury. The following letter he had received in reply:—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, New York, March 1st, 1882.

MR. ROBERT HEWITT, JR.:—

*Dear Sir,*—At a meeting of the Committee of this Chamber on the erection of a statue of Washington on the Treasury in Wall street, held yesterday, I was requested to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 19th, 1881, and the accompanying resolution of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society in regard to issuing a medal commemorating the erection of the statue, and to state that the subject will receive due consideration at a future meeting of the Committee.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILSON, *Secretary*.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers being in order, Messrs. GROH and OLIVER were appointed Tellers.

On motion of Mr. ZABRISKIE, the Secretary was authorized to cast one vote for President.

The Tellers reported that the vote was for CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D., for President.

Moved by Prof. WOOLF, that one ballot be cast for the present officers.

There being no objection, the President appointed Mr. DODD to cast the ballot, which resulted in the re-election of the following officers:—DANIEL PARISH, Jr., ROBERT HEWITT, Jr., ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *Vice-Presidents*; WM. POHLON, *Secretary*; BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*; RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator*.

On motion of Mr. GROH, the Executive Committee were requested to have three hundred copies of the Annual Proceedings printed.

On motion of Mr. HEWITT, the Secretary was directed to publish with these Proceedings copies of the correspondence with the British Museum authorities relating to our fellow member, Mr. GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

The correspondence is as follows :—

*Rooms of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York, May 18, 1881.*

*To the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, London, England:—*

Sir,—At a regular meeting of this Society, held last evening, a resolution was passed directing the Secretary to officially enquire of you whether Mr. Gaston L. Feuarent, a fellow member of this Society, has enjoyed and enjoys the confidence of the authorities of the British Museum in relation to matters of capacity and honesty ; that the present enquiry is deemed necessary on account of public accusations made against Mr. Feuarent by Mr. Di Cesnola, attacking the former's character and his honesty in reference to his dealings about the Cesnola Collection before it was sent to the United States.

Your early reply will very much oblige

Your obed't servant,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary.*

*British Museum, 9th June, 1881.*

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., inquiring, by direction of a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and in consequence of accusations made by Mr. Di Cesnola in connection with his collection of antiquities, "whether Mr. Gaston L. Feuarent, a fellow member of the Society, has enjoyed and enjoys the confidence of the authorities of the British Museum in relation to matters of capacity and honesty."

I have referred this inquiry to Mr. C. T. Newton, Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and to Mr. R. S. Poole, Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, both of whom are well acquainted with Mr. Feuarent, and I beg to send you the replies of these gentlemen, stating that they have had every reason to be satisfied both with the capacity and honesty of Mr. Feuarent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. A. BOND, *Principal Librarian.*

WILLIAM POILLON, ESQ., etc., etc., etc.

*British Museum, June 8th, 1881.*

Dear Bond,—Referring to the letter from the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society returned herewith, I have to state that during Mr. Gaston Feuarent's residence in London, he was from time to time employed by me as agent on account of the Museum in sales and purchases of antiquities, and that I had every reason to be satisfied both with his capacity and honesty.

Yours faithfully,

C. T. NEWTON.

EDW. A. BOND, ESQ, *Principal Librarian, British Museum.*



*British Museum, Department of Coins, 9th June, 1881.*

*Dear Mr. Bond,*—In reference to the enquiry addressed to you by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society as to the confidence of the Museum authorities in Mr. Gaston Feuardent's capacity and honesty, I have much pleasure in stating that whenever Mr. G. Feuardent acted as agent in the purchase of coins, I had entire confidence in his capacity and honesty; and that my relations with him both in London and at New York have been perfectly satisfactory to me.

Yours sincerely, REG'D STUART POOLE.

EDW. A. BOND, ESQ., *Principal Librarian, British Museum.*

#### EXHIBITIONS.

There being no further business, the following exhibitions were made by members:—

Mr. OLIVER showed a silver medal for campaign before Richmond, 1864; rev., colored troops storming earth-works; legend, FERRO HIS LIBERTAS PERVENIET; clasp and ribbon.

Mr. PARISH exhibited a variety of early Italian bronze medals, together with a number of English, Swedish, Lutheran medals in silver, the latter from the Bale collection, recently sold in London, the descriptions of which follow:

No. 1. *Obv.* Bust to the left, wearing a closed vest and a turban. *Ins.* NICOLAUS DE CARRARIA. II. TERRITORII PAT. D. AN. MCCCXXIII.

*Rev.* Arms, with horns and a chain above the helmet. *Ins.* OBIT. ANNO. DO. MCCCXXVI.

No. 2. *Obv.* Bust to the left with a turban round the head, a closely buttoned vest with high collar. *Ins.* VBERTINVS DE CHARRARIA TERCIVS D. PADVAE.

*Rev.* Arms and helmet surmounted by a winged figure with horns and long ears. *Ins.* OBIT. ANN. MCCCXLV. DIE. XXVIII. MARTII.

No. 3. *Obv.* Bust, three-quarters facing to the right. Top of the head bare with drapery at the side fastened by a band across the forehead; the vest closely buttoned to the throat. *Ins.* MARSILIETVS PAPAFAVA DE CAR. III PAT. D. ANN. MCCCXLV.

*Rev.* Arms with helmet, with tree leaves on the sides and a bear on top. *Ins.* INTERFECT. AN. MCCCXLV DIE VI. MAII.

No. 4. *Obv.* Naked bust to the right. *Ins.* FRANCISCVS. SENIOR. DE. CARRARIA. D. PAD. II II in the field on each side.

*Rev.* Winged head with horns, facing the left; underneath a helmet, a coat of arms, a scroll with the word MEMO, and an ox lying down. *Ins.* QVI. SVM. CIVI. BENI. REXIT. AN. XXXVII. M. VIII. D. V.

The obverses of the above medals are photographed in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, 1880, and are numbered 2, 4, 5, and 8, where will also be found an interesting account of them, with five others of the same series.\*

\* Both obverses and reverses are also photographed and described in full with historic notes, in a pamphlet on the Carraria Medals by Hon. Mem. W. T. R. Marvin, a copy of which is in the Society's Library.

No. 5. *Obv.* Bust of turbaned Turk to the left in very high relief. *Ins.* SULTANI \* MOHAMMETH \* OTHOMANI VGVLI \* BIZANTH \* IMPERATORIS 1481.

*Rev.* The sultan on horseback to the left holding in his right hand a whip or truncheon; trees in the background. *Ins.* MOHAMMETH \* ASIE \* ET GRETE \* IMPERATORIS \* VMAGO \* EQVESTRIS \* IN EXERCITVS. \* Size 70.

See second Anthon catalogue No. 1946, where we are told it was purchased at the sale of the Duisburg Cabinet in Dantzic, Nov. 1869. No. 917.

No. 6. *Obv.* Bust to the right of a man partially bald. *Ins.* FR SFORTIA VICE COMES IN MLI (Medoliani) DVX IIII BELLIPATER ET PACIS AVTOR. MCCCXVI.

*Rev.* Bust to the left of a young man with long curling hair and ornamented dress divides the letters MCCCXLVIII. *Ins.* GALEAZ. MARIA SFORTIA. VICE COMES FL SFORTIAE MLI (Mediolani) DVCS. IIII. PRIMOGENO. Size 27.

See second Anthon catalogue No. 1724.

Silver medals from the Bale Collection sold in London, June, 1881.

No. 1. *Obv.* Half length to the right of a Pope in full canonicals. *Ins.* CLEMENT XI. PONT. MAX. ANN. III. Die slightly cracked in the field. OTTO HAMERANI F.

*Rev.* An insular fortification with armed vessels on the right. In the background a high hill also fortified. *Ins.* PUBLICAE INCOLUMATATIS PRAENDIO. DORICAE URBS SOEMOIS MVM. 1734. Size 46.

No. 2. *Obv.* Half length to the left with long hair, wearing the collar and badge of the Order of the Garter. *Ins.* CAROLUS II DEI GRATIA MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX.

*Rev.* A representation of Jupiter destroying the Titans. G. BOWER, F.

No. 3. *Obv.* Draped bust to right showing the armor underneath. Hair long, with a laurel wreath. *Ins.* INVICTISSIMUS GVILLEMVS. MAG.

*Rev.* A city in the background. Above the city is represented a fight between a falcon and a heron when the former is about to be killed by a blow through the breast. *Ins.* FORTI SIC VICTOR VINCITVR. AET. XXIX. IVL. MDCXCIII. Size 38.

No. 4. *Obv.* Draped bust to the right wearing a helmet with laurel wreath and feathers over a head of long hair. *Ins.* CAROLUS XI. DEI GRA: SVE. GOTH. VAND. REX.

*Rev.* A representation of the Almighty in a cloud throwing thunder-bolts with his right hand and pointing with his left to a crown on the top of a mountain, which men in ancient armor are making fruitless efforts to ascend.

On the edge is the following inscription: OPPUGNABIT DOMINVS OPPUGNATORES MEOS \* ANNO. 1676 DIE 17 AUG. ET 4 DEC. AO. 1677. DIE 14. IVLII. Size 35.

No. 5. *Obv.* Three-quarter bust to the right wearing armor and large collar with lace edge. *Ins.* GUST: ADOLPH: D. G. SUEC. GOT. VAD: R M. PRIO. FILAD. DUX ELTRO. ET ARELLIAE. IGNAE D.

*Rev.* A man in armor represented in the act of falling on dead bodies. *Ins.* PARERE CHRISTICOLIS, ME DEBELLARE FERREOS MILES EGO CHRISTI, CHRO DUCE ETERNO TYRANNOS, WALLETIVS SIMUL ET CALCO MEIS PEDIBVS PAPICOLAS, CHRIST' DUX ME'EN ANIMAT. Size 36.

No. 6. *Obv.* Head of an old man to the right, partially bald with long beard. *Ins.* GUSTAVVS I. D. G. REX SVECIAE.

*Rev.* In a laurel wreath, NATVS 1490. DENATVS 1560. Size 15.

No. 7. *Obv.* Bust of an old man to the right with gown and cap. *Ins.* IOHANNES CALVINVS PICARD: NOVIODVN: ECCLES: GENEV: PASTOR.

*Rev.* Figure of an angel blowing a trumpet held with the right hand, and having in the left a book inscribed DOCTRINA. The right foot resting on a stone that has on it VIRTUS. *Ins.* DOCTRINA & VIRTUS HOMINES POST FUNERA CLARAT. Size 35.

No. 8. *Obv.* Bust to the right like the above. *Ins.* JOHANNES CALVINUS. M.

*Rev.* Sun shining on a heart which is held by a hand reaching out of a cloud. *Ins.* PROMPTE ET SINCERE IN OPERE DOMINI. Size 28.

No. 9. *Obv.* Bust to the right wearing a gown. *Ins.* MARTINVS LUTHERVS. THEOLOGIAE. DOCTOR. | VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNV. (Chronogram for 1717.)

*Rev.* A star with the rays shining behind a cloud and over a city. *Ins.* ECCE SVPER ORIETVR DOMINVS ALTER POST EMENDATA SACRA ANNVS IVBILAEVS. Size 28.

President ANTHON exhibited a number of Coins and Medals of Hesse Cassel.

1766. Frederick II (the "Soul-Seller"). Dollar. Head. *Rev.* Elaborate armorial shield, within English Garter.

1775. Frederick II. Ducat of river-gold from the Eder. Bust. *Rev.* (Lat.) "Thus shine the shores of gold-flowing Adrana." River-god. Very fine, and of origin more creditable to this Landgrave than the British one ascribed to the pieces which follow.

1775. Frederic II. Square silver Medal. In a laurel wreath, two highly decorated coats-of-arms beneath a crown. Struck, as denoted by the inscription on the *rev.* (Germ.), "at Cassel, June 21, in the supreme presence," *i. e.* before the Landgrave and Landgravine. Very beautiful, perfectly uncirculated, and extremely rare. From the Schulth-Rechberg Sale, No. 3901. Size 22.

1776. Frederick II. Thaler. Very good.

1776. Frederice II. Half Thaler. Fine.

1778. Frederick II. Thaler. Very fine.

1785. Frederick II (his last year). Silver Medal. His head facing that of Charles I. *Rev.* Inscription (French), "The French Church of Cassel, established by Landgrave Charles, celebrates its Centennial under Frederick II." A memorial therefore of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Extremely fine. Size 25.

1821. William II. Bronze Military Medal. Inscription (Germ.), "E[lector] W. II to his brave Hessians." *Rev.* Around an eight-pointed cross enclosing 1814 1815 (Germ.), "God broke the foe's might and Hesse was freed." Edge (Germ.), "Out of captured cannon." Very fine, very rare. Size 19.

This Medal was instituted by the Elector William II, March 14, 1821, for the Hessian military of all ranks who had passed the Rhine and participated in the wars of 1814 and 1815, and is known as the Medal of Remembrance and Honor.

1820. Masonic silver Medal. Beneath a beehive, CASSEL, under which three links. (?) *Rev.* Beneath a hand pointing to a radiant eye partly clouded, ERKENTNIS (sic), meaning "knowledge." Edge (in script), 1 5 O. 8 Z. 2 C. O. Unknown to Merzdorf; described by Marvin, DCCXXXV, p. 327, where he explains the letters on the edge to mean, translated, In the Orient of Cassel, 5820. It is found in his Sale Catalogue, No. 758, in which No. 412 was the reverse of this piece, with blank obverse. Condition very good, almost fine, very rare. Size 17.

A collection of Silver Thalers of unusually high denominations was exhibited by Mr. CLEMENT FERGUSON, viz :

A Quintuple Death Thaler of Duke Augustus of Brunswick, A. D. 1666, with a three-quarter figure of the Duke and the heraldic horse.

Quadruple Silver Thaler of Christian of Zell, A. D. 1654, with his monogram in a wreath, and the view of a fortified city.

Triple Silver Thaler of the same Duke, A. D. 1663, with a view of the Harz Silver Mines, and heraldic shields.

Another Triple Silver Thaler of the same Duke, A. D. 1665, but with the Wild Man of the Harz Mountains.

Double Silver Thaler of the same Duke, A. D. 1662, with the heraldic horse over a view of the Silver Mines.

Double Silver Thaler of John George of Saxony. Square in form, with the date, 1614, in the tall letters of the legend.

Broad Double Silver Thaler of Johan Casimir, A. D. 1615, with an equestrian portrait, and a view of the city of Coburg.

Fine Silver One-and-a-half Thaler of Duke Augustus, A. D. 1662, with an equestrian portrait, and the national shields of Brunswick.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary.*







AMERICAN  
NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

—FOUNDERS.—

April 6, 1858.

EDWARD GROH.  
JAMES OLIVER.  
DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.  
\*HENRY WHITMORE.  
\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.  
ALFRED BOUGHTON.  
\*EZRA HILL.  
\*AUG. B. SAGE.  
ASHER D. ATKINSON, M. D.  
JOHN COOPER VAIL.  
W. H. MORGAN.  
THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., LL. D.  
THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

\* Deceased.

## INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

FRANK H. NORTON.

ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

JOHN HANNA.

JAMES OLIVER.

† F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.

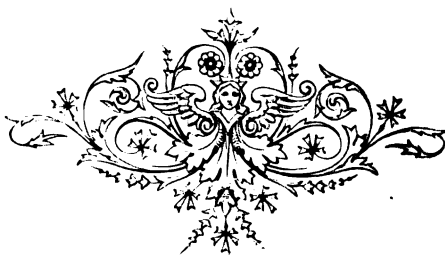
FRANK LEATHE.

EDWARD GROH.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

WM. WOOD SEYMOUR.

† Now Isaac F. Wood.



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
*William Ewing DuBois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
William T. R. Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D. C.	January 20, 1880
Barclay V. Head, London, England,	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Francois Lenormant, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
Hon. Eli K. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881

\* Deceased.





## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Charles Endicott, Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1858
Charles H. Morse, Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1859
Walter Trumbull, New Albuquerque, New Mexico,	April 24, 1864
Edward H. Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
F. H. James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
J. T. Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
J. Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
R. Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major C. P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1867
Samuel Heaton, Platt Kills, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
W. Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
W. Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
F. S. Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Alfred B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Charles E. Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
R. Coulton Davis, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
E. Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George T. Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868
T. T. Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend (Bennett P. O.) Pa.	June 25, 1868
*B. Da Silva, New Orleans, La.	June 25, 1868
*Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D. D., LL.D., Nerristown, Pa.	October 7, 1868
Peter Gschwend, Jr., New York,	October 22, 1868
James Nelson, Cold Spring, N. Y.	November 12, 1868
H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

25

George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
William Busam, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Edward M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheaume, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. B., Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
Henry W. Henfrey, London, England,	November 18, 1879
George Frederick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1880
Henry W. Holland, LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 16, 1880
William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 16, 1880
Herbert A. Grueber, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	February 16, 1881
Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 28, 1882

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.	November 16, 1880
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 15, 1881
John B. Lillard, Nashville, Tenn.	March 15, 1881
Julius L. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.	March 15, 1881
Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.	May 17, 1881



## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh,	April 6, 1858
James Oliver,	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood,	January 12, 1859
† Isaac Francis Wood, A. B.	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr.	April 13, 1865
Joseph N. T. Levick,	December 14, 1865
† Robert Hewitt, Jr.	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith,	February 22, 1866
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D.	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf,	April 11, 1867
† Gen. John Watts De Peyster,	April 25, 1867
John Antoine Amelung,	June 13, 1867
† Wilmer Stanard Wood,	July 16, 1867
† George H. Lovett,	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts,	February 27, 1868
† Robert L. Stuart,	March 25, 1869
† Frederic J. De Peyster, LL. M.	April 22, 1869
† William Poillon, A. M.	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmanno,	December 1, 1874
† J. Edward Poillon,	January 29, 1875
† Charles Pryer,	June 4, 1875
Gaston L. Feuardent,	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon,	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D.	January 16, 1877
*† Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S. T. D.	March 20, 1877
Sigmund K. Harzfeld,	May 15, 1877
† Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood,	January 15, 1878
† John M. Dodd, Jr.	January 15, 1878
Henry De Morgan,	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	November 19, 1878
Charles H. Wright,	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye,	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter,	January 21, 1879
† Rev. George C. Athole,	January 21, 1879
† William Boerum Wetmore,	May 20, 1879

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

27

†J. Otis Woodward,	November 18, 1879
Henry Corbin Lawrence,	January 20, 1880
Solomon Woolf, A. M.	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham,	March 16, 1880
†George Merryweather,	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M.	May 18, 1880
Clement Ferguson,	May 18, 1880
Lyman H. Low,	May 18, 1880
Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringe,	November 16, 1880
†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan,	November 16, 1880
William Henry Hurlbert,	November 16, 1880
†Richard L. Lounsberry,	December 21, 1880
†Alexander McL. Agnew,	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap,	January 18, 1881
*†Tracy R. Edson,	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely,	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory,	February 16, 1881
†Charles B. Britton,	February 16, 1881
Samuel Hawk,	February 16, 1881
Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr.	February 16, 1881
†Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr,	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston,	February 16, 1881
Henry C. Howells,	February 16, 1881
William A. Hammond, M. D.	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz,	March 15, 1881
†Cyrus J. Lawrence,	March 15, 1881
†J. M. Ceballos, Jr.	March 15, 1881
†Hon. Stephen Burdett Hyatt, A. M., LL. B.	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay,	March 15, 1881
†Frederick A. Sawyer,	March 15, 1881
Edward P. Tenney,	May 17, 1881
L. J. N. Stark,	May 17, 1881
†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
Andrew E. Douglass,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
E. S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edward Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Julius H. Hagen,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882

\* Lite Members.



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Quarter Centennial Meeting  
25<sup>th</sup>  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK  
1883



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK,

AT THE  
Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 20, 1883,

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



NEW YORK:  
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, UNIVERSITY BUILDING.  
1883.



HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
GIFT OF  
THE SOCIETY

Jan 26, 1925,



## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1883.

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### **President.**

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D.

### **Vice-Presidents.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

### **Secretary.**

WILLIAM POILLON.

### **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

### **Librarian.**

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

### **Curator.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### QUARTER-CENTENNIAL MEETING.

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**T**HE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 20, 1883, at 8 o'clock, Vice-President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee then submitted their Annual Report, as follows:—

The Executive Committee in presenting this their Ninth Annual Report state, that during the past year there were held by this Society seven meetings, and by this Committee twelve meetings.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we record the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Society.

Founded by thirteen numismatic enthusiasts on April 6th, 1858, and meeting at a private house, it now assembles in a commodious hall, suitable to the present stage in its development.

Until within the past six years the members have been too few to incur the expense of publishing its Transactions; and it is the earnest wish of this Committee that each member will do what he can toward increasing our membership, so that an income can be assured that will warrant us in placing before the numismatic and archaeological world information that may be brought before this Society, which, judging from the past, bids fair to be of no mean value.

We herewith advise the following amendment to the By Laws:—Strike out that portion of Chapter II reading "They shall prepare a list of nominations, etc.," and substitute the following:—

"A Nominating Committee, consisting of three members (not officers), shall be elected at the meeting in January, whose duty it shall be to prepare a list of nominations for officers for the ensuing year to be presented at the Annual Meeting."

Our Society has lost by death during the year Honorary Members Henry Stevens and Montroville W. Dickeson; Life Member Robert L. Stuart; Resident Member Samuel Hawk, and Corresponding Member Henry W. Henfrey. Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members Herbert F. Soverell and John Sherman.

The following named gentlemen have been proposed for membership and approved by the Committee, and we recommend their election:—Brayton Ives, Edward Rowell and Whitelaw Reid for Resident Membership; Hon. John W. Foster for Permanent Corresponding Membership; George W. Massamore, M. D., of Baltimore, John B. Lillard, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., Robert Anderson Hill of London, Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., of London, George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Charles John Shoppee, F.R.I.B.A. : F.S.I. of London, for two-year Corresponding Membership; and Henry Schliemann, LL.D., of Athens, Greece, and M. Désiré Charnay, of Paris, France, for Honorary Membership.

Our rolls now consist of 18 Honorary, 60 Corresponding, and 100 Resident Members; total number, 178: being a gain of 1 Honorary, 3 Corresponding, and 25 Resident.

CHARLES E. ANTHON,  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
RICHARD H. LAWRENCE,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. De Morgan, the Executive Committee's Report was accepted and adopted.

#### LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, presented the following Report:—

*New York, March 20, 1883.*

The total number of accessions to the Library since the last annual report are 141 bound volumes and 154 pamphlets, catalogues and periodicals. Many of these additions are of great value. A beautifully bound set of the "*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*," Paris, 1852-70, in 46 volumes, was purchased for \$75, and presented to the Society by Cyrus J. Lawrence, Daniel Parish, Jr., William Poillon, A. C. Zabriskie, Richard H. Lawrence, and Benj. Betts. Mr. Parish purchased at the late Mr. Bushnell's sale a fine set of English catalogues, and presented them to the Society. These catalogues are bound in 35 volumes, and include all the important sales of the present century; many of them are priced and named, and some contain rare inserted portraits.

# PROCEEDINGS.

7

Mr. Marvin donated a bound copy of his work on Masonic Medals. Through the liberality of Mr. Wm. Poillon, Mr. Benj. Betts, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and Prof. Woolf, a number of important works on German numismatics were purchased at Professor Anthon's recent sale. Among them are a set of the Schulthess-Rechberg catalogues, Reinhardt's Kupfer-Kabinet, Merzdorf's work on Masonic Medals, and others.

In order to awaken an interest in the Library, I have been at some pains to compile a catalogue of our numismatic books, and, to lend additional value to the catalogue, I have included a carefully prepared index to the important articles on coins in the American Journal of Numismatics and other numismatic periodicals, and in the Historical Magazine and Magazine of American History.

Should the Society so order it, the Catalogue will be printed at the same time as the Proceedings. Its distribution among the members will be of benefit, I think, for it will show them how incomplete the Library is, and at the same time bear witness to the fact that books donated are not entirely lost and buried out of sight.

## LIST OF DONORS.

	Pamphlets and Catalogues.	Periodicals.	Bound Volumes.
American Museum of Natural History,	1		
Benjamin Betts,			2
J. A. Bolen,			1
Charles P. Britton,	1		
R. A. Brock,	2		
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard,	4		2
Joseph B. Burleigh, Jr.,	1		
Charles DeF. Burns,		1	
S. H. & H. Chapman,	1		
E. Dufosse,	1		
Hon. John Eaton,	3		
Ed. Frossard,	2	4	
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden,	1		
Adolph Hess,	2		
Hon. John J. Knox,	3		
S. R. Koehler,			1
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	42	34	8
Lyman H. Low,	7		5
W. T. R. Marvin,	6		1
Dr. George W. Massamore,		2	
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal,	1		
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia,	5		61
Daniel Parish, Jr.,		4	
Rev. Stephen D. Peet,			5
William Poillon,	2		
George Rettig,	9	1	
Charles Steigerwalt,	1		
Vermont Historical Society,	4		
Isaac F. Wood,	7		
W. Elliot Woodward,			8
Solomon Woolf,			1
Charles H. Wright,	1		
Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society,	1		
Andrew C. Zabriskie,			
Cyrus J. Lawrence, Daniel Parish, Jr., Wm. Poillon, A. C. Zabriskie,			
Richard H. Lawrence, Benjamin Betts,			46
Total,	108	46	141

On motion of Mr. Drowne, this Report was accepted.

Mr. Frossard moved the following Resolution: "That the Executive Committee have the Catalogue of our numismatic books printed at an early date." Carried.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last Report,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$513 40
From Initiation fees and dues,	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 00
" Life Membership fees,	.	.	.	.	.	.	360 00
" Donations,	.	.	.	.	.	.	442 93
" Certificates and Medals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 00
For Account Wm. Poillon Fund,	.	.	.	.	.	.	37 49
From Sale of Journals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
" Interest Account,	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 54
							<hr/> \$1,778 36

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

For Expenses moving and fitting up Room,	.	.	.	.	.	\$172 50
" Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	199 85
" Rent of Room, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	292 50
" Insurance, Expressage, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	7 75
" Library Books, Binding, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	54 80
" Investment "Life Membership Fund,"	.	.	.	.	.	995 00
						<hr/> 1,722 40
						<hr/> <u>\$55 96</u>

Balance in Treasury, \$55 96

##### LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount invested \$1,000, 5% Sinking Fund Bond, Chicago and North Western R. R. Co., cost	.	.	.	.	.	\$995 00
Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	485 42
In Treasurer's hands,	.	.	.	.	.	39 58
						<hr/> \$1,520 00

##### NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	\$50 00
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1883,	.	.	.	.	.	1 12
						<hr/> 51 12

##### DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	\$57 00
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1883,	.	.	.	.	.	24 45
						<hr/> 81 45

WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$60 03	
In Treasurer's hands, . . . . .	70 08	130 11
		<hr/>
		\$1,782 68
		<hr/>

On motion of Mr. Balmanno, this Report was accepted.

CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Curator, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

*New York, March 20, 1883.*

During the past year the Society has received donations to its cabinets of 129 coins, 12 medals, and 1 bronze eagle, making a total of 2,992 pieces now in its possession. Among the recent accessions are the proof set of English moneys for the current year, and which is very difficult to be obtained; an extremely rare Roman first bronze of Alexander Severus, one other specimen only being known, that of the Danish Museum; a beautiful and rare silver medal of the Battle of Leipsic, Sept. 7, 1631, and a very fine specimen of the early British tin money.

The thanks of this Society are due to Vice-President Robert Hewitt, Jr., for his enterprise in obtaining for the cabinet the proof set of English moneys; and also to those other members who have responded so liberally to your Curator's appeal, made at our Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting.

The donors for the past year are as follows:—

DONORS.	COINS.		MEDALS.	
	Silver.	Bronze, etc.	Silver.	Bronze, etc.
Benjamin Betts, . . . . .	5	3		
J. A. Bolen, . . . . .				2
Wm. Busam, . . . . .		20		
S. H. & H. Chapman, . . . . .				1
G. L. Feuardent, . . . . .	2	5		
W. F. Greany, . . . . .		27		
Edward Groh, . . . . .			2	
Rev. H. E. Hayden, . . . . .				1
Robert Hewitt, Jr., . . . . .	8	3		
Richard H. Lawrence, . . . . .	5	6	1	3
L. H. Low, . . . . .		7		
R. W. McLachlan, . . . . .				2
Andrew C. Zabriskie, . . . . .	12			
Wm. Poillon, . . . . .	6	20		
Total,	38	91	3	9

Ralph L. Cutter, one bronze eagle from the field of Waterloo.

On motion of Mr. Groh, the Curator's Report was adopted.

The Secretary read letters from Corresponding Member R. W. McLachlan and Honorary Members Jeremiah Colburn and W. T. R. Marvin.



## THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

On account of the absence of President Anthon, Mr. Zabriskie read the President's Address.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

Gentlemen,—Instead of the Annual Address, which it is my duty, and would, under ordinary circumstances, have been my pleasure, to read before you on the present auspicious occasion, after the Officers' Reports, I am constrained by chronic illness of a somewhat serious nature, to crave your indulgence for my absence, and to ask your kind acceptance of a substitute in the following lines.

Letters have sometimes been quaintly entitled from the place whence they were written, as those of Willis "From under a Bridge," or the oracular ones of our eccentric contemporary George Francis Train, "From my Bench"; and so this one may be denominated "Epistle from a Flat," since my doctor's orders confine me to my home in one of those delectable abodes.

For what reason are we justified in calling the present occasion an *auspicious* one? Is the word a mere epithet or expletive, and no more appropriate now than it has been at any Annual Meeting since Messrs. Wood, Poillon and others, with judgment equal to their zeal, re-animated the Society, then almost moribund? We answer: By no means; the expression is not superfluous, but denotes a fact, and an important one. The peach-blossom and silver hues, which our Secretary's good taste has given to the notices that announce this meeting, indicate palpably that our corporate life covers a quarter of a century. Now, if a man be virtuous and vigorous and prosperous at the age of twenty-five, we may fitly—in imitation of Pope's "Auspicious Babe"—call him an "auspicious youth," and we may call his twenty-fifth birthday an "auspicious occasion," as I have called our own twenty-fifth anniversary. We have all the omens that in the case of an individual foretoken a successful career, with the difference and the advantage that our success is not bound up with the life of one person. We have, on the contrary, as our Reports exhibit, not fewer than one hundred Resident Members alone, at the present moment on our roll, a phalanx fully able to repair its losses as they occur. These therefore can never be irretrievable, however severely felt.

The Report of our Treasurer has beyond question interested you to the full extent which a document so important, and in fact so essential and pivotal to any Society, deserves. Our financial condition will have been found satisfactory, though not yet such as to admit of an equilibrium between our expenditures and our resources. A voluntary contribution of less amount than was required last year, on the part of members disposed to give their aid to the common interests, will suffice to make up the deficit for the fiscal year now beginning.

The condition of our Library, its increase and its arrangement under the devoted and intelligent superintendence of our Librarian, aided by the munificence of one of our Vice-Presidents, who has again and again donated to it works of the choicest character, are truly gratifying, and authorize the confident belief that our collection of numismatic books already surpasses in importance that of any private gatherer in the United States, while they encourage the hope that we may one day rival even that of the Astor alcoves on this subject.

In all other respects, as well as those which I have briefly noted, the Society pursues the paths of pleasantness and peace. The proposed Amendment to our By-Laws, which relates to the mode of election to be henceforth practiced, has not been suggested by any dissatisfaction with the working of the present system, but merely by a desire on the part of the Executive Committee to render our organization more democratic, more accordant with the institutions which surround us. The Committee thinks, that in making our offices more accessible, we will in fact invite those members who are desirous of working to come forward as workers, while the honor of holding a prominent position in an association so distinguished as ours, will be enhanced by being more widely distributed.

The agreeable considerations which our quarter-centennial festival brings with it, are not a little marred to me personally, by a considerable impairment of health, the result of age and thirty-five years of public teaching. Rest, as thorough as possible, is my doctor's command. All labor, excitement and exposure are prohibited. I have been granted a leave of absence by the Trustees of our College, and I intend to avail myself of it by passing the summer in a central, secluded, and very healthy part of Germany, known collectively as "Thuringia," or the "Thuringian Forest." It is a region familiar to me from the descriptions and a previous visit, and it interests me greatly as the country of my ancestors, where my grandfather, the earliest American of our name, was born a century and a half ago:—a land of petty capitals, and towns busy in manufacturing toys, of romantic scenery and picturesque mountains, which latter I do not purpose to climb, confining myself rather to the numerous pretty and quiet watering-places on the level ground, whose names bear the German prefix "Bad" or "Bath," but are nevertheless destined, I trust, to do me good. Here I must court and cultivate absolute repose, not to be disturbed except by finding perhaps some exceedingly rare American coin, to be sold at what is called in Deutsch a "Spott-Preis," but known to be such only by one acquainted with the New York market.

And now, Gentlemen, with hearty thanks for the honor which I have enjoyed in holding the office of your President for the last year, and with sincere regrets that I have not for the last months of my term been able to co-operate in the proceedings of the Society as I would have been glad to do, I remain,

Your very obliged and respectful humble Servant,

CHARLES E. ANTHON.

On motion of Mr. Dodd, a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted to President Anthon for his interesting and instructive address.

#### MR. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS.

Vice-President Hewitt stated, that as one of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to arrange a programme for this evening's celebration, he took pleasure in introducing our fellow-member, Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, who would now deliver an address prepared for the occasion.

A quarter of a century is a short period, contrasted with the centuries familiar to the archaeologist, yet it is not without some pride that we pause at a twenty-fifth anniversary, to look over the years which have passed since thirteen residents of New

York founded this Association. Many individuals in the city were learned as antiquarians, and many, as amateurs, had rich cabinets of coins and medals. One gentleman, distinguished as a classic scholar, had and still owns a cabinet filled with medalllic treasures, which for size and variety of subjects ranks among the best of known private collections; you readily understand I allude to our esteemed President, Prof. Charles E. Anthon. I trust that some liberal citizen will secure for our public institution, that cabinet upon which Prof. Anthon has bestowed so much time and cultivated taste. If to our own accumulation of three thousand valuable coins and medals, with our library of about two thousand volumes of bound books and pamphlets, were superadded the *Anthon* Collection, New York would have, as it ought to have, a numismatic museum, the best in the United States. What friend of education and art will, by making the endowment secure, add his name to the roll of honor of New York's generous sons?

The founders recognized that it was only by association that the study of Numismatics could be efficiently fostered, and a cabinet formed which would really serve the purposes of history and art. Private collections are soon lost or scattered. Besides, the usefulness of a medalllic collection is much in proportion to its completeness and the consecutive order in its specimens. As an agent to accomplish these conditions, a permanent corporation is indispensable. Finding that the association interested many who were not members, and that its library and cabinet were enlarging, the members caused the institution to be incorporated. This was in the closing year of our civil war; since that date coins and medals and books of great value have been presented to us. They have been obtained in a quiet way, without endowment or large gifts: enough has been done to put the success of the institution beyond question, and to show that it has the growing confidence of the public, as a trustee to preserve these contributions to a great Museum of Archaeology and Numismatics. At first it was not contemplated that the archaeological work in this Society should be as prominent as that in Numismatics, yet both were distinctly conjoined, and hereafter increased attention must be given to Archaeology. We have in our possession much interesting material in that line, and through other channels New York continually receives rich archaic dowry.

We find in the Metropolitan Museum in New York the coins of Philip and Alexander of Macedon; the vases, the engraved gems and stones, and the myriad relics impress the imagination with a strangely combined feeling of curiosity and reverence. I felt that all the "Old yesterdays" were in reanimated movement about me, when, in looking over the Museum cabinets, I saw the official seal of Thothmes III, the Egyptian king who captured Cyprus three thousand three hundred years ago, and then, lifting my eyes, I saw between me and the sinking sun that obelisk of incalculable value in its relation to Archaeology in New York, and the gift of which should preserve the name of William H. Vanderbilt in honor, as long as bronze and granite shall last. Let us not permit this topic to pass without an expression of the lively interest which our Society takes in the archaeological researches now in progress on both hemispheres,—those under the direction of that accomplished French savant, M. Désiré Charnay in Yucatan,—in those at Assos under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, of which Prof. Charles Elliot Norton is President,—and those resulting in the splendid discoveries by Dr. Henry Schliemann on the site which I believe to be the very site of the very Troy of Homer. I am not of that school whose critical

skepticism has found voice in the phrase, "Homer's Troy was but a city built in the ethereal region of his fancy." I believe the true Ilium to have been unearthed in the hill of Hissarlik, ground which the Greeks have neglected to search during more than fifteen centuries.

The present is an auspicious time for our Society to carry into practical form the suggestions outlined on a former occasion by our President, looking to the organization of the members under sections, each devoting itself to special departments in the general field of labor which the Society has undertaken. They are substantially as follows: Section A, devoted to Numismatics; Section B, that of Archaeology, including all branches of research into the life of past ages in the old world; Section C, employed with the aboriginal antiquities of America; Section D, relating to the home or local antiquarianism of our beloved city of New York. A committee should be appointed at once to prepare details for thus developing and prosecuting our scientific labors. Specialization in this form promises great results. The field of American Archaeology and that sub-department of it to be prosecuted within the immediate limits of New York are most inviting.

The opportunities of this anniversary would be neglected if we did not recall the important historical celebrations which have revived national sentiment, and which as a centennial series will soon complete themselves, in relation to the events of largest moment in the formation period of our government. Perhaps that which will most strike the imagination, is the approaching public ceremony in this city, intended to mark the centennial of the evacuation of New York by British troops at the close of the war of Independence. Our Society should be an active participant in the celebration, and through its agency a suitable medal should be prepared as the most durable form of record of the event which is to be commemorated, and of the spirit and purposes of the commemoration, which themselves will become historic facts of importance. Let the officers of the Society be directed to confer on this subject with the State and City authorities, and with the various civic bodies which will determine the character and features of the memorial.

The thanks of this Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Sullivan for his very interesting and entertaining address, and he was requested to furnish a copy of the same to the Secretary for publication with the Annual Proceedings.

#### DONATIONS.

The Curator, Mr. Charles H. Wright, announced donations received since the last meeting, as follows:—

From J. A. Bolen, a specimen each in brass and copper of the "Pychon House" medalet. From Wm. Busam, twenty tokens of the "War" period, principally of Ohio and Illinois. From Robert Hewitt, Jr., proof set of the English coinage for 1883, 7 pieces; proof set of Maundy money for 1882, 4 pieces. From R. W. McLachlan, tin medalet of the Montreal Ice Carnival, 1883. From Wm. Poillon, the new nickel five cent piece. Total, 35 pieces.

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## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. William R. Weeks moved that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Feuardent and Dodd, be appointed to nominate a ticket for officers for the ensuing year.

Upon the presentation of the ticket prepared by this Committee, Mr. Betts moved that Prof. Anthon be elected by acclamation.

Mr. A. S. Sullivan, in warmly seconding this motion, made appropriate remarks as to the great benefits derived by the Society in having such an able and accomplished President.

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D., was then unanimously elected President.

The election then proceeded, resulting in the re-election of the following officers:—DANIEL PARISH, Jr., ROBERT HEWITT, Jr., ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *Vice-Presidents*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*; BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*; RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE, *Librarian*; CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, *Curator*.

Mr. Zabriskie moved that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Parish, Hewitt and Feuardent, be appointed to wait upon Prof. Anthon, and express to him the Society's kindest regards for his welfare, and best wishes for his speedy restoration and safe return to this country in good health. Carried.

Mr. Zabriskie was added to this Committee by the presiding officer.

The Curator, Mr. Wright, announced donations just received from one of the founders and present members of the Society, Mr. Edward Groh, of a silver medal of the Battle of Leipzig, Sept. 7, 1631, described in Tentzel's *Sachsische Medaillen-Cabinet der Albertinischen Linie*, 1705,\* page 496; also, a silver medal of St. John's Guild, broken die variety, and very rare.

On motion of Col. Walter Cutting, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Groh for his valuable donations.

Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman of Philadelphia, presented a bronze medal of Washington, recently issued by them from dies executed by C. C. Wright about thirty years ago. Obv., Head of Washington to left; Ins., "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; Rev., A circle of thirteen links, each link containing initials of a State; Ins., "SI QUAERIS MONUMENTUM CIRCUMSPICE." Size 40.

On motion of Mr. David L. Walter, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Messrs. Chapman for this fine addition to the Society's cabinet.

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\* This work is in the Library of the Society.

Mr. A. S. Sullivan moved that a Committee be appointed by the Chair, with full power to confer with the Committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, in taking steps to have this Society participate in a suitable way in the coming Centennial Celebration, to be held on the 26th November, 1883, in New York.

The Chair appointed as such a Committee, Messrs. Sullivan, Hewitt and Wm. Poillon.

PAPER BY GEN. THRUSTON.

A paper was then read from Corresponding Member Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, entitled "The Historic, versus the merely Serial idea, in Numismatics."

My caption should perhaps be, some suggestions from the country, or from the southwest; confessing in advance that I have not been initiated into the experience and cultivation resulting from association with collections and collectors of coins at the greater centres of art and information in the east. While the general subject has interested me less than some other departments of Archaeology, I have been for years an amateur collector of coins and medals, and a student of their history, and some reflections from a distant and unconventional standpoint, in response to your worthy Secretary's invitation, may, I trust, prove acceptable.

The intense interest taken in completing sets or series of our own coinage, has seemed to me something of a mystery, partly due perhaps to local contagion, partly to the high market prices paid for a few rarities, and only partly due to the intrinsic merit of the subject. Each year of coinage is sought for with eagerness, over-nice shades of condition are instituted, new varieties are named, slight differences are magnified, an additional star—a cracked die—a mere difference of date—an irregular profile perhaps, all tending in some measure at least to place an over-estimate upon the value of a series, as compared with the true historic value of such issues. This interest in the series is usually begun in the young collector of limited vision and means, who secures a set of cents perhaps after some months of industry, excepting the rare issues of 1799 and 1804. The inquiry of his brother collector as to whether he has these two dates, causes him no little unhappiness; not that they differ from the cents of 1798 or 1803, but they make his set incomplete. The absorbing serial idea begun in the humbler collection is subsequently carried into the higher denominations.

The history of our American coinage must be, of course, of paramount importance to us—its colonials, its first national issues, its fine early dollars and its various denominations; but after securing, for instance, the *well-defined* varieties of halves and quarters, of dimes and half dimes, to strive after and pay excessive prices for merely rare dates, when the same general types and varieties can be easily obtained, should surely not be encouraged. I have in my collection a very fine half dime of 1803, procured at trifling cost; why should the same coin, merely dated 1802, bring several hundred dollars? Drop a coin of ancient Syracuse, with its exquisite Greek profile in high relief, into your drawer containing a set of our own half dollars—what a contrast! What beauty and history it will bring into the midst of the general dullness and

monotony of this expensive series. The nice distinctions we make, and the displaying of drawer after drawer of our American sets of generally common-place coinage, are apt to excite unfriendly criticism, and limit the popular interest in this branch of Archaeology.

The serial idea is also carried to the same extreme by our brother collectors of the autographic department. A simple receipt given by one of the patriotic men who happened to sign the Declaration of our Independence (though otherwise unknown to history) often commands a higher market value than some rare historic paper, or a fragment of original verses of some famed poet. The serial idea is of course the true one, if it represents also the historic idea. It forms the basis of systematic study. The series of colonials, of our general national coinage, the Roman Imperial series of sestertii, for instance, from Augustus to Gallienus, the general English silver series, from the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman kings down, (including the handsome crown pieces of the later sovereigns,) are lessons full of interest and study.

How few visitors at our National Mint at Philadelphia are attracted by our series sets of regular issue! The little so-called "Widow's mite" of Judaea, the forked and sword-shaped bronze pieces from China, or some unique historic medal or siege piece, generally make a more lasting and educating impression upon them. It has occurred to me, also, that our American collectors as a class devote themselves rather too exclusively to coins relating to our own history, thereby confining themselves to a field of investigation comparatively local and narrow. They thus also limit the study of Art in Numismatics,—a department of infinite attraction and usefulness. Many of our coins and medals are models of mechanical excellence, yet they generally lack artistic merit. They are deficient in beauty and originality of design. In future years, when, as we trust with some hopefulness, devotion to art may become a national characteristic, doubtless artistic excellence for itself's sake, will give more pleasure to collectors.

If you would have a commentary on our home monetary art, place some good type of the earlier Italian School, with perhaps its silver filigree border, or a medal of one of the Dukes of Tuscany or Parma, or the French Henry the Fourth by Dupré, or the later familiar gold-gilt funeral medal of Napoleon I by Montagny (these specimens are suggested by my own collection),—place one of these in your case of our American series of mint medals. The result will not be gratifying to our national pride. Even the "Libertas Americana" medal, dedicated by the French to our Independence during the Revolution, offers us a spirited model for improvement. How much more earnest is the lesson taught by even an electrotype of a decadrachm of Syracuse, with its classic head of Arethusa; or by the really majestic eagle on the reverse of the Ptolemy Soter of Egypt. How far more brilliant is its pose and air of freedom than that of our less royal and sometimes even plebeian bird that represents the standard American art of the past century.

I would also venture the suggestion that the value of uncirculated and proof sets of recent coinage is also over-estimated by the average American collector. Some evidence of circulation is often the best proof of genuineness. A slight defacement should not necessarily depreciate. Our collections are not entitled to the same standard of perfection as engravings and statuary, excepting perhaps as to medals or coins valued chiefly as works of art. The neat hole punched in my fine half dollar of 1794 does not really lessen its value, or disturb my equanimity. The handsome representa-

tive of Liberty, the clear-cut date and the well preserved reverse are there; all that is historic is still there.

I had the very great pleasure a couple of years ago (through the energetic kindness of our American Consul at Naples) of having two houses at Pompeii especially excavated for me. One proved to be a small grocer's shop, and in the other we found a well-stocked ancient kitchen. Both afforded a rich store of treasures, but the Italian authorities guard even their innumerable duplicates with a jealous eye. I was permitted to retain only a piece of heavy cast window glass about the size of my hand, and a small bronze coin of the Emperor Nero. The condition and value of the latter would grade rather low at one of our coin sales. It was neither "uncirculated" nor "proof"; in fact its face was partly obliterated, but it has a higher numismatic value to me than many modern home-made varieties. How much less of historic interest there is in the half dime of 1802 than in this little "third bronze" piece from Pompeii.

*Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1883.*

On motion of Mr. Balmanno, the Secretary was directed to tender Gen. Thruston the thanks of the Society.

#### THE MONTREAL INDIAN MEDAL.

A paper was then read from Corresponding Member R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, on "the Montreal Indian Medal."

It is not definitely known when medals were introduced as helps in the furtherance of intercourse with the Indians, for those first issued for that purpose bore no special design. Medals struck to commemorate some episode in the life of the king, or local event in the history of the nation, were sent out from the mother country for this purpose; and the medals struck for the Indians, with one or two exceptions, were without date or any special inscription or device pointing out the object of their issue. Gathering some facts from documents of the time, we can safely conclude that this custom began about the close of the seventeenth century.

In the possession of an old Indian family belonging to the remnant of the Huron tribe, settled near Quebec, a medal struck in the reign of Louis XIV was found. In Vol. XI, page 93, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, this medal is claimed as having been especially designed and struck for the Indians. This statement I have always doubted, as I find it described on page 193, No. 462, in the Catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, as a medal commemorative of the birthday of the Duc de Berri.

In the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa are a number of manuscript volumes containing such extracts, from the archives at Paris, as relate to Canada. Among them is a letter from Governor Vaudreuil, which, translated, reads as follows:—"21st September, 1722. I have received the letter with which the council has honored me and the twelve medals bearing the portrait of the king; eight small and four large ones. I have continued to be careful not to be too lavish with this favor among the Indians, and to give them only to those who by their services to the nation deserve them, and to those whom I desire to bind to our interest by this mark of honor."



Further on there is a letter from Beauharnois on the same question, dated August 25, 1727:—"Since the death of M. de Vaudreuil, the Rev. Father Jesuits have not asked medals for the chiefs of the settled Indians, for whom it was customary for them to ask some. The Rev. Father de la Chasse, to whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given one, tells me it is absolutely necessary to provide some more. I have received proof of this. The Indians from above, when they come down to Montreal, would not relieve me from promising them to several who have served us well among their tribes. I pray you to enable me to satisfy these savages, and to send me a dozen small medals and six large ones. If this number is not sufficient for the year, I shall have the honor to ask some next year, but I shall take good care to cause them to be valued, and to give them only to those who shall deserve them on account of real services."

In 1859 two medals were turned up among other Indian remains, on the banks of the Ohio River. The older of these has on the obverse the head of George I, and the other that of George II. The reverses of both have a representation of an Indian aiming at a deer. Another medal for the Indians is referred to in an article in the "Historical Magazine" for September, 1865, page 285, which states that:—"Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nation Indians, thirty silver medals; his majesty's picture on one side, and the royal arms on the other. \* \* \* \* \* These medals seem to have disappeared; possibly a stray one may be found in some collection." In 1757 a medal was struck in Philadelphia, on which was represented a white man and an Indian smoking the calumet of peace. These medals were struck by the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific means," and were given by this Society with the view of preventing war with the aborigines.

From these quotations we gather that the giving of medals as a reward for services rendered, or with a view of securing and retaining the friendship of the Indians, had become general about the time preparations were in progress for the final conquest of Canada.

Another quotation brings us to the subject more immediately before us. In a private diary kept by Sir William Johnson, during a journey to and from Detroit, is the following entry. He is at Oswego, ready to sail on Thursday, July 21st, 1761:—"Got everything on board the vessel, then met the Onondaga chiefs. When assembled I bid them welcome; condoled their losses agreeable to custom; acquainted them with the reason of my not calling them to a general council since my return from Canada. \* \* \* \* \* Then delivered the medals sent me by the General for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number."

At the Bushnell sale last year, having purchased the medal described under No. 286 of the catalogue, although studying it carefully, I could not give it its exact location in the history of Montreal, until I came across the above item. I had seen the drawing of a similar medal, by Sandham, in his "Supplement to the Coins of Canada," but had never before the pleasure of handling an original; I had not therefore even begun to aspire to the owning of what, to a Montreal collector, could not prove otherwise than the gem of his collection—the oldest numismatic memento of his native city. The medal may be described as follows:—

Obverse. "MONTREAL": in the exergue, "DCF" stamped in a sunk oval. A view of a walled town with a body of water in the foreground, into which a small

stream flows. There are five church spires ranged along the middle of the town, and a flag displaying St. George's cross to the right.

Reverse. Plain; "ONONDAGOS" is engraved in capitals across the field, and the name "Tekahonwaghse" in script at the top. Some one has, at a later time, scratched across the lower part with a sharp pointed instrument, in three lines: "Taken from an Indian | chief in the AMERICAN | WAR 1761." Size, 45 millimetres.

The medal described by Sandham, of the same design, was sold with the Wood collection some years ago, and twice subsequently. The inscription on the reverse is "MOHIGRANS" in the field, and "Tankakel" at the top; metal, pewter.

The device and inscriptions on these medals leave no room for doubt that they were some of those given to the Indians in 1761 by Johnson; although Stone, in a foot note on page 144 of the Second Volume of the "Life of Sir William Johnson," states that "these medals, by order of Amherst, were stamped upon one side with the Baronet's coat of arms." I have never heard of the existence of a medal answering to this description; nor does it seem likely that the arms of a commoner would have been displayed on medals presented in the name of the king. There *may* have been some correspondence about the arms of the Baronet appearing on such a medal, and possibly the honor may have been offered to him: but on carefully studying the Montreal medal we see that, as the British flag floats from the citadel, and as it is stated thereon it was taken from an Indian in 1761, it could only have been made during that short interval. We know of no other occasion, during the year, for which this medal was likely to have been presented; nor was the government of those times so lavish as to have two medals prepared for the same object. We may therefore safely conclude that the one given for services rendered by the Indians at the capture of Montreal, was the medal under description, and not one bearing the arms of Sir William Johnson.

When Johnson recommended the giving of these medals, he was so desirous of presenting them promptly, that there was not sufficient time to order them from England, and a colonial medallist was entrusted with the work. The highly appropriate design of a view of the captured city, was chosen, to which the recipient's name and the tribe to which he belonged was added. The device is far more suitable and much more interesting to us, as Americans, north as well as south of the forty-fifth parallel, than the conventional head of the king with his titles and arms. Had the order been executed in England, a more finished medal would have been produced, but we should not now be trying to interest ourselves over it as an American rarity. The workmanship of this piece seems to be that of the moulder rather than of the die cutter; its whole appearance is that of a casting; yet, as the work of an American designer, it is highly creditable; for I take it to be the production of a New York silversmith. As a specimen of the state of the art in that city, one hundred and twenty years ago, it has its antiquarian as well as its numismatic value. The initials "Dcf" stamped on the medal after it had been moulded, stand for some forgotten tradesman of Gotham, who there successfully plied his craft in those old colonial days. I have been informed that specimens of plate, bearing this stamp, still exist in the city. The worthy silversmith, we may imagine, often referred with pride to the time when the victorious General, lately returned from the capitulation of Montreal, walked into his shop and gave the order for the rewards to be given to "Our faithful Indian allies."

The view of Montreal, given on the obverse, is by no means a correct picture of the town as it appeared in those days. The five churches then standing, had not all tall spires constructed after one design. This view must have been taken from some sketch by an officer accompanying the expedition, or from an illustration in a book of travels, drawn mainly from memory. The only view that I have seen of Montreal, representing it as it appeared at that time, will be found on page 438 of a work published by Harpers, entitled "Old Times in the Colonies." This view differs materially from that on the medal. Two churches only are shown; one, the Jesuits' church, has a square tower with long slender spires rising from each of the four corners; there are buildings shown on Point à Calliere; and the small island is wanting; fewer buildings also appear in the cut. With the exception of the superfluity of church spires and the absence of buildings on Point à Calliere, the view on the medal is more correct than in the cut. The city has changed since then; hardly one feature remains by which the old Indian warrior, who gallantly wore this medal before its walls, could now recognize it. The St. Lawrence in all its majesty still flows as rapidly by, but Point à Calliere can no longer be distinguished, River St. Pierre is converted into a sewer far out of sight, the island into a wharf, the churches torn down, and the walls levelled. Every attribute of war has been removed, and the green fields stretching up to Mount Royal, where the bristling armies bivouacked, is covered with the homes of two hundred thousand peace-loving citizens.

Tekahonwaghse, the recipient of this medal, is nowhere, to my knowledge, mentioned in history; he was a war chief, and at the head of his band of braves, led them through many a well contested battle against their inveterate foes, the Hurons. As a war chief he took no prominent part in the general council of the sachems, nor was his voice heard in the local gatherings of the tribe, the Onondagos, who formed part of the Confederacy of the Five Nations, inhabiting Central New York.

Judging from the medal given to "Tankakel" of the Mohigans, we infer that his services could not have been valued so highly as those of the Onondago warrior, for his reward is in the baser metal. How one of that tribe came to receive a medal, is explained when we learn that seventy "River Indians" accompanied Johnson to Montreal. This was a collective name for the remnants of the Mohigans and other Algonquin tribes, the aborigines of New England.

Reservations of these children of the forest are still to be found, here and there, in our land, but those of them who remain are fast losing their national characteristics, and are growing out of their minority into the full manhood of citizenship. Occasionally we meet, engaged in the avocations of peace, one of the children of those who were the makers of our early history, the chief actors in those stirring times—at one time the desolators of our early settlements, then the outpost in the defence of the Colonies against grasping aggression. Courted alike by Saxon and Gaul, they for a time held the balance of power in the struggle for the mastery in this continent. And now that the war-fire has ceased to burn in their bosoms, and the fierce war-whoop to ring from their lips, shall we not treasure, with all our veneration for the eventful past, this memento of those who helped on that final and overwhelming victory which has made our race dominant on this continent?

Mr. Wright moved the thanks of the Society to Mr. McLachlan for his very interesting paper. Carried.

## EXHIBITIONS.

There being no further business, the following exhibitions were made by members:—

Mr. Feuardent exhibited, in behalf of Commander Gorringe, his celebrated torso, representing the Satyr Marsyas, a fine Greek work in Rosso Antico; also, a number of coins found in the excavations round the obelisk at Alexandria, four hundred and forty-nine in all. These coins are very much oxydised and damaged, as is always the case in finds made near the sea. They date from the fourth century B. C., down to A. D. 1868. They represent, with the exception of seventy-seven coins, to which he called special attention, the pieces of money lost and dropped at different times by the visitors who went to examine, at Alexandria, that venerable monument which now adorns Central Park. The metal of these coins is bronze, with the exception of ten small silver coins struck by Arabians. The list includes:

A small coin struck at Athens about the fourth century B. C., bearing on one side a female head, and on the other an owl, with the letters *ΑΘΕ*. Another was struck at Smyrna in the beginning of its occupation by the Romans, about 120 B. C. *Obv.* *ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ* Female head, turreted, to the right. *Rev.* Same legend, a griffin with its left paw on a wheel [probably the wheel of Nemesis]. The third of these autonomous coins shows us Alexandria-Troas, now Eski-Stambul, as a Roman colony. *Obv.* *COL. ALEX. TROA.* Turreted head of the city. *Rev.* *COL. AVG. TROA.* Apollo Smintheus holding a bow and a patera [Apollo Smintheus, the slayer of rats and mice, had a temple near Alexandria].

Thirteen coins struck during the reigns of the various Ptolemies, B. C. 300–30. It should be mentioned that these sixteen coins described above, antedate the year in which the obelisk was erected at Alexandria; but it does not follow from that circumstance that they must have been already in the ground where they were found, prior to the erection of the monument. The currency of coins in the ancient world included pieces of money of a wide period; just as thirty years ago the *First Brass* coins struck by the Roman emperors were still among the currency of the Latin countries of Europe, where each of these coins was accepted for the value of "two liards" [half-cent]. Therefore it may be said that these preceding pieces of money must have been lost around the obelisk after it was erected at Alexandria.

Twenty-one coins were struck during the reigns of the Roman emperors who governed the ancient world between the years B. C. 20 and A. D. 192, that is, from Augustus to Commodus. The Severus family (A. D. 193–217), is represented by one coin only, that of Caracalla, struck at Alexandria, Egypt. Fifty-five coins date from the year A. D. 220 to that of A. D. 400. They include Constantine the Great and the other Christian emperors who succeeded him. Among these coins of Constantine's successors, I must mention two, struck it is believed by Julian II, surnamed the Apostate. They are in a better state of preservation than all the other coins of the

Christian emperors, and thus show that they have been less circulated among the people. This can readily be explained by the devices impressed on these two coins, which must have met with great opposition from the populations who had embraced Christianity at that period. Instead of the usual Christian emblems that one finds on the coins of that time, these two coins bear: *Obv.* SANCTO DEO SARAPIDI. Head of Serapis, with the *modius*. *Rev.* DEO SANCTO NILO. Figure of the Nile, in a recumbent position, holding a cornucopia. We may remark here, that the coins of Julian bearing devices relating to paganism, seem to indicate that this emperor inclined toward a return to the form of paganism as created by the Greeks from the Egyptian mythology. The Greeks had formed the word "*Scrapis*" from the Egyptian "*Osor-Apis*," which means "*Osiris-Apis*," every mortal becoming an *Osiris* after his death, likewise every Bull *Apis* became after his death an "*Osor-Apis*," from which the Greeks, using an apherisis, formed the word *Scrapis*. We must also remark, that the device of these two coins, bearing the figures of Serapis and the Nile, must have been more agreeable to the Egyptian taste than to that of the occidental people among whom Julian resided.\*

The Byzantine age is represented by two hundred and twenty-seven coins of all sizes, and covering a period of five hundred years, *i. e.* from Anastasius, A. D. 500 to the family of the Ducas, A. D. 1000. The barbarous methods that prevailed in striking this class of coins, joined to the action of the oxide, render them almost undecipherable. Ten silver coins and thirty-six of bronze illustrate the epoch of Islam. They date from the beginning of the last century and end with the currency issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid. This find of coins round the obelisk includes also a penny of George IV of England, dated 1826; a piece of 8 reis of Ferdinand VII of Spain, dated 1829; a Greek 10 lepta, dated 1847; an Italian 10 centesimi, dated 1852; a 5 centesimi of Victor Emmanuel, dated 1861, and a farthing of Queen Victoria, with the date of 1868. Among the coins were also found several pieces of metal, such as brass buttons, one of them bearing the inscription *Garde Impériale*, and also one Greek and one French religious medal, with loop-holes for suspension.

I have mentioned at the beginning of this description of coins, that out of the whole number found round the obelisk, a group of seventy-seven required special mention, and if my fellow members of the Society have patience enough to follow me in a little archaeological "detective" work, I believe that I shall be able to convince them that this set of seventy-seven coins was not lost or dropped, like the other coins, but that they certainly composed the treasure of some person who, between the years 292 and 305 A. D., selected the obelisk as a landmark where he might bury his treasure in safety. I cannot tell what prevented the ancient Egyptian from unearthing what he had so carefully hidden, but the fact that Commander Gorrington found the small "fortune" some fifteen hundred and seventy-four years after it was placed there, shows in itself that the spot was well selected as to its safety.

These seventy-seven coins are all of the same size, and are known in numismatics under the name of *Follis*. They are made of bronze, and originally had been "tinned

\* Tacitus (*Hist.* IV. 83), gives a legend concerning a deity, Serapis, whose statue and worship were brought to Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter, who died B. C. 283. This monarch peopled that city with his captives, and made it the capital of his dominions. In time the worship of this deity was blended with that of the earlier Serapis, who, in a hymn of Martianus Capella to the

Sun, is said to be Osiris himself:—"Te Serapim Nilus te Memphis veneratur Osirim." However this identification may be regarded, there is no doubt that Jupiter Serapis finally became the great divinity of Alexandria, which fact gives these coins in particular a still greater interest.

over," as it was the custom at the period mentioned above, for all bronze coins to be covered with a thin coating of tin. The presence of this coating of tin on the copper has had the effect of protecting these coins from being so much oxydized as are all the others I have described. The acids of the earth may have acted on the tin and copper, and produced a sort of electric battery on a small scale, and thus lessened the effect of oxide on these coins. They do not show any mark of having been circulated, and therefore must have been buried soon after they were struck. They all belong to the Eastern Mints of the vast Roman dominions. Fifty-four of them were struck in the Mints of Alexandria, as it is proved by the letters ALE impressed on the *exergue*. Nine come from Antiochia, and three from Scissia. The "types" of the *reverses* are all alike on these coins, although they bear the effigies of four different sovereigns. That type is a male figure holding a cornucopia and a patera, which represents the Genius of the Roman people, as explained by the legend that each coin bears: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Thirty-eight of these coins bear the effigy of Diocletianus, with the title of *Augustus*; sixteen were struck for Maximianus Hercules, also with the same title of *Augustus*; ten belong to Constantius Chlorus, who bears on each of these coins the title of *Cæsar*, and we have, finally, thirteen coins struck with the effigy of Galerius Maximianus, and bearing also only the title of *Cæsar*. Here we must remark that Diocletianus and Maximianus Hercules are, at that period, *Augusti*, while Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus are then only *Cæsares*.

In studying history, we find that all these coins bearing the names of four different sovereigns were, however, all struck at the same time, for we read that in the year of our Lord 292 the Roman Empire was legally divided between four emperors, and that for the first time in the history of Rome. In 286 Diocletianus had divided his vast possessions into two parts. He had kept for himself the "Orient," and had remitted the power over the "Occident" to Maximianus Hercules, whom he had proclaimed *Augustus*. But we find that in the year 292 the Roman Empire underwent another transformation, and was then divided into four parts. Diocletianus associated with himself in the empire Galerius Maximianus, bestowing on him the title of *Cæsar*; he gave him the Provinces of Thracia and Illyria, while he kept for himself the Eastern Provinces. In the same year Maximianus Hercules adopted Constantius Chlorus, and gave him, with the title of *Cæsar*, the power over Spain, Gaul, and Britain, while he kept in his own possession, Italy, Africa, and the islands of the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, at the same time, in the various parts of the world, each Mint struck coins for the four sovereigns. It was only in the year 305 that Diocletianus and Maximianus Hercules abdicated, and two new *Cæsares* were called to the throne, while Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus became their *Augusti*.

Thus the presence among them of pieces struck by Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus with the title of *Cæsar*, precludes any date of the burial of this hoard prior to 292, while the absence of coins of the two princes who succeeded them in the title of *Cæsar*, prevents the secreting from having taken place after the year 305. Therefore I must conclude that it was during the space of thirteen years (292-305) that this little lot of coins was carefully deposited at the foot of the obelisk. I do not know of any custom which was observed during that period, which would have invited people to go to the obelisk and throw away their money there, and comparison with the other coins found seems to show that this small *cache* belonged to one and

the same period. It is quite alone of its kind, and differs entirely from the manner in which the other coins appear to have been dropped at the same spot. I may be permitted to add, that my suggestion seems to be substantiated by Commander Gorrington, who has recently informed me that "the lot specified was one found by him all together, and at a distance of twenty feet from the obelisk, on the north side."

On motion of Mr. R. H. Lawrence, the Secretary was directed to send Commander Gorrington the thanks of the Society for this exhibition.

Mr. Henry Booth exhibited a very fine collection of gold and silver autonomous Greek coins, consisting of two hundred and sixty-five pieces; among them were extensive series of the coinage of Athens, Aegina, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

On motion of Mr. Feuardent, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Booth for his liberality in exhibiting and loaning to this Society these choice specimens from his cabinets.

Mr. Balmanno exhibited three folio volumes, representing three important epochs in the history of our country, viz: 1. Bills of Credit issued by the United Colonies anterior to the Revolution. 2. Currency issued by the Continental Congress. 3. Issues of the United States, Bank notes (Greenbacks), and fractional currency. All the above notes are inlaid on bristol board sheets, showing obverse and reverse. These volumes are also illustrated with portraits and autographs of celebrated men of the various periods.

Mr. Frossard exhibited a set of Cents and Half Cents of the year 1794, comprising sixty varieties of the Cents and six of the Half Cents; among them are several combinations unknown to Dr. Maris or Mr. Frossard when they published their works on the subject; he also exhibited an 1838 Half Dollar. O under bust on obverse, a brilliant proof, which he considers to be a pattern piece struck at the Philadelphia Mint, as the Orleans Mint did not go into operation until 1839.

At this stage of the proceedings the following telegram was received:—

"Wm. Poillon, Sec. Amer. Numis. & Archae. Soc.

"The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, now holding its monthly meeting, send greetings to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.  
HY MOTT."

Upon Mr. Lawrence's motion, the Secretary was requested to acknowledge its receipt and convey to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal our sincere thanks for their kindly greeting; that we thoroughly appreciate the compliment, and that our best wishes are that they may live to celebrate their centennial anniversary.

Upon motion of Mr. Hewitt, the Secretary was directed to have Mr. Feuardent's paper (which was read at the meeting in November last) printed with these Proceedings.

A communication was received from Mr. I. F. Wood, regretting that illness prevented his attending the meeting, and notifying the Society that he has in design and preparation a medal commemorative of the occasion, bearing the names of the Founders and Incorporators, its seal, appropriate devices, emblems, etc.

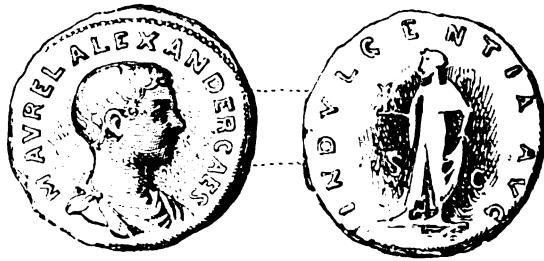
On motion of Mr. Wright, the Executive Committee were requested to have five hundred copies of the Annual Proceedings printed.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.







## A RARE FIRST BRASS OF ALEXANDER SEVERUS.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY BY G. L. FEUARDENT.

ALTHOUGH the coin I submit to you was struck by a Roman emperor, whose coins are among the commonest of the Roman series, this specimen is, however, important, on account of its great rarity and historical value. It is a First Brass of Bassianus Alexianus, who became afterwards Alexander Severus. During the thirteen years of the reign of Alexander Severus as an emperor, large quantities of coins, especially in silver and bronze, were struck, commemorating his reign; but you are aware also, that before his accession to the throne, Bassianus Alexianus was associated in the government of the empire with Heliogabalus, under the title of *Cæsar*, and I believe I can safely say that it is the first time that we see here a numismatic document illustrating the short period of Caesarship of this emperor.\*

The great rarity of the coins that recall this title of Alexander is easily explained, as well by the short duration of his Caesarship as by the circumstances that attended it. You will remember that Julia Maesa, after intriguing successfully to have the throne given to Heliogabalus, soon perceived that the reign of that emperor would be necessarily very limited in time; she therefore persuaded Heliogabalus to adopt her grandson, Bassianus, as his successor to the empire. Accordingly, in the year 211 of the Christian era, Heliogabalus adopted and declared as *Cæsar*, Bassianus Alexianus, who then took the name of Marcus Aurelius Alexander. No sooner had Heliogabalus done this act than he began to regret it, and at once, by repeated attempts, endeavored to get rid of Alexander by assassination. But thanks to the manoeuvres of Maesa, these designs were thwarted, and as early as the year 222, Heliogabalus himself was assassinated, and Marcus Aurelius Alexander, then aged seventeen years, was proclaimed *Imperator* and *Augustus* by the Senate, whereupon he added to his other names that of Severus.

It is that short and eventful period of the life of Alexander which this coin illustrates, both on its obverse and reverse. On the obverse we see the youthful portrait of the prince, accompanied by the legend: M. AVREL. ALEXANDER. CAES. Although the letters forming the word Caesar are somewhat indistinct, there can be no doubt of their presence by comparing this coin with the denarius published and illustrated in

\* In general, collectors do not pay attention enough to the various titles that some Roman personages place on their coins before they become emperors; these titles very often prove different forms of government, which are important to illustrate in the numismatic series. For instance, the coins that show us the emperor Augustus

first as *Octavianus*, then as *Triumvir* with Antony and Lepidus, afterwards as *Imperator*, and lastly as *Augustus*, all mark different phases in the history of the Roman governments, just as Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in 1836, then President of the French Republic, differs from Napoleon III, Emperor.

Cohen's Vol. IV, p. 6, No. 33. Another evidence of the correct reading of this title is the absence of the name of Severus on the coin, a name he assumed in taking the title of Emperor, which also does not appear on this coin. There are a few silver coins in the Museums of Europe that bear the same legend as that on the obverse of this coin, but I only know of one other in bronze, which is preserved in the Museum of Copenhagen. The Danish specimen is published as bearing the title of Augustus at the end of the legend, but I am convinced that this is an error either in its deciphering or that the coin has been tooled and altered in modern times.

The reverse of the coin I now submit to you is highly historical; it bears as a legend the words: *INDULGENTIA . AVGVSTI*, but instead of the well known figure of Indulgentia (bearing the sceptre and holding her right hand forward), this coin represents as a device accompanying this inscription, the figure of Hope, thus showing that the inscription and type have a dual meaning. There is no other example of the figure of Hope being represented with the epigraph among the coins of the emperors and Caesars who preceded Alexander Severus on the Roman throne, and in this case the word Indulgentia must be literally translated by that of Favor; as Vaillant points out, it indicates that Alexander was declared Caesar by the great favor of Heliogabalus (Augusti) in adopting Alexander, while the type of Hope refers to the happy prospects that may be expected from such an action on the part of the emperor.

The coin may perhaps have a somewhat satirical allusion to the defeated plans of Heliogabalus, when he was trying to have Alexander put out of the way by assassination; the great rarity of the coin, as well as its legend and type, seem to lead to that belief, if we compare them with the statement of Macrobius, who says that Heliogabalus was walking in the gardens dedicated to the "Old Hope" *Spes Vetus*, awaiting to hear the news of the assassination of Alexander. At least, one will not fail to notice the curious coincidence between Macrobius's statements and the curious amalgam of type and legend on our coin. You will notice also, the fact of the Romans worshiping two distinct divinities, the Old Hope and the modern. I expect to be able to submit to you very soon an exact report of the discoveries recently made at Idalium in Cyprus, by Herr Max Ohnefalsch Richter, in connection with the history of the representations of this divinity, *Spes Vetus* of the Romans. I have no doubt that we shall be able to identify that divinity with the Aphrodite Infernalis (*Venus-Proserpina*) of the Greeks, and this will help us to prove that the little statuette in the Metropolitan Museum (about which I entertained you some years ago) cannot maintain the right of holding the mirror that has been placed in its left hand since I had the honor of reading my paper before you.







# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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## —FOUNDERS.—

April 6, 1858.

EDWARD GROH.  
JAMES OLIVER.  
DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.  
\*HENRY WHITMORE.  
\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.  
ALFRED BOUGHTON.  
\*EZRA HILL.

\*AUGUSTUS B. SAGE.  
ASHER D. ATKINSON, M.D.  
JOHN COOPER VAIL.  
W. H. MORGAN.  
THOS. DUNN ENGLISH, M.D., LL.D.  
THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

---

## INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

FRANK H. NORTON.  
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.  
JOHN HANNA.  
JAMES OLIVER.

†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.  
FRANK LEATHE.  
EDWARD GROH.  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.

WILLIAM WOOD SEYMOUR.

\* Deceased.

† Now Isaac Francis Wood.



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
*W. S. Frederick Mayers, China,	February 17, 1859
*Rev. Joseph Barlow Felt,	February 24, 1859
*M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
*Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*David T. Valentine, New York,	July 28, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M.D., Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Joseph J. Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
*William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
*Rev. William Wood Seymour,	December 1, 1874
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Henry R. Linderman, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*Col. J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Barclay V. Head, London, England,	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Francois Lenormant, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
Hon. Eli K. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1882
Henry Schliemann, LL. D., Athens, Greece,	March 20, 1883
Désirè Charnay, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883

\* Deceased.

# CATALOGUE OF MEMBERS.



## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Charles Endicott, Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1858
Charles H. Morse, Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1859
Walter Trumbull, New Albuquerque, New Mexico,	April 24, 1864
Edward Honor Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Frederick H. James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
Jacob Titus Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
Joseph Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major Charles Parker Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
†William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1867
Samuel Heaton, Platt Kills, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
William Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
W. Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Frederick Stanton Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Alfred B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Charles E. Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
Robert Coulton Davis, Ph. G., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Eben Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George T. Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868
Thomas T. Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend (Bennett P. O.) Pa.	June 25, 1868
Peter Gschwend, Jr., New York,	October 22, 1868
James Nelson, Cold Spring, N. Y.	November 12, 1868
Henry Clay Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
William Busam, Bellevue, Ohio.	February 25, 1869
Edward M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheäume, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. B., Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
*Henry W. Henfrey, London, England,	November 18, 1879

• Deceased.

† Elected Honorary Member.



## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

George Frederick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1880
Henry W. Holland, LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 16, 1880
William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 16, 1880
Herbert A. Grueber, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	February 16, 1881
Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 28, 1882
Hon. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883

(FOR TWO YEARS.)

Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.	May 17, 1881
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada,	May 16, 1882
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Sylvester Rosa Kochler, Roxbury, Mass.	November 21, 1882
George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.	March 20, 1883
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 20, 1883
John B. Lillard, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.	March 20, 1883
Robert Anderson Hill, London, England,	March 20, 1883
Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Charles John Shoppee, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, England,	March 20, 1883

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh,	April 6, 1858
James Oliver,	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood,	January 12, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B.	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr.	April 13, 1865
Joseph N. T. Levick,	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr.	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith,	February 22, 1866
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D.	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf,	April 11, 1867
†Gen. John Watts De Peyster,	April 25, 1867
John Antoine Amelung,	June 13, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood,	July 16, 1867
†George H. Lovett,	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts,	February 27, 1868
*†Robert L. Stuart,	March 25, 1869
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL. M.	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M.	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	December 1, 1874

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

35

Alexander Balmanno,	December 1, 1874
†J. Edward Poillon,	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer,	June 4, 1875
Gaston L. Feuardent,	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon,	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D.	January 16, 1877
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†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood,	May 15, 1877
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Charles H. Wright,	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye,	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter,	November 19, 1878
†Rev. George C. Athole,	January 21, 1879
†William Boerum Wetmore,	January 21, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward,	May 20, 1879
Henry Corbin Lawrence,	November 18, 1879
Solomon Woolf, A. M.	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham,	January 20, 1880
†George Merryweather,	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M.	March 16, 1880
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Lyman H. Low,	May 18, 1880
May 18, 1880	May 18, 1880
Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringer,	November 16, 1880
†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan,	November 16, 1880
William Henry Hurlbert,	November 16, 1880
†Richard P. Lounsberry,	December 21, 1880
†Alexander McL. Agnew,	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap,	January 18, 1881
*†Tracy R. Edson,	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely,	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory,	January 18, 1881
†Charles P. Britton,	February 16, 1881
*Samuel Hawk,	February 16, 1881
Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr.	February 16, 1881
†Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr,	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston,	February 16, 1881
Henry C. Howells,	February 16, 1881
William A. Hammond, M. D.	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz,	February 16, 1881
†Cyrus J. Lawrence,	March 15, 1881
†J. M. Ceballos, Jr.	March 15, 1881
†Hon. Stephen Burdett Hyatt, A. M., LL. B.	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay,	March 15, 1881
†Frederick A. Sawyer,	March 15, 1881
L. J. N. Stark,	March 15, 1881
	May 17, 1881

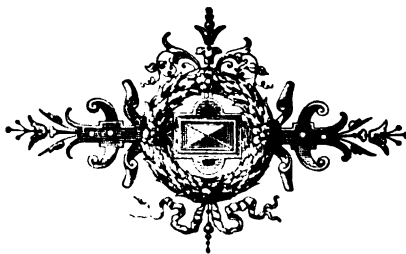
\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
Andrew E. Douglass,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
E. S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edouard Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Julius H. Hagen,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882
J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr,	May 16, 1882
Col. Walter Cutting,	May 16, 1882
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†Pierre Lorillard,	June 28, 1882
Edward Mann, M. D.	June 28, 1882
†Charles Storrs,	June 28, 1882
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†William H. Young,	November 21, 1882
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George R. Halm,	January 23, 1883
Edward Rowell,	March 20, 1883
Whitelaw Reid,	March 20, 1883
Brayton Ives,	March 20, 1883

† Life Members.



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TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK

1884



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK,  
AT THE  
Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 18, 1884.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



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*Jan 26, 1925*



## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1884.

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### **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.                      JOHN M. DODD, JR.  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

### **Secretary.**

WILLIAM POILLON.

### **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

### **Librarian.**

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

### **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

### **Curator of Archaeology.**

HENRY DE MORGAN.

### **Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

---

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.







## PROCEEDINGS.

### TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 18th, 1884, at 8 o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the regular meeting, January 15th, and Special Meeting, March 1st, 1884, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee then submitted their Annual Report, as follows:—

We herewith present our Tenth Annual Report, showing the operations of the Society.

The Society during the past year have held six meetings, and this Committee twelve meetings.

Since our last Annual Report the *personnel* of our Committee has been changed by the election of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., to the Presidency, made vacant by the death of our late friend and associate, Charles E. Anthon, LL.D.

In accordance with the notice given at the last regular meeting, we herewith advise the following amendment to Article V, Constitution, increasing the number of officers as follows: "A Curator of Archæology, an Historiographer, and one Vice-President for each fifty Resident Members or parts thereof."

We consider as a very important event in the history of this Society, the acquisition of the fac-similes of ancient coins on exhibition this evening. The importance of this collection to the student of art and history, and to the artist and art workman, cannot be over-estimated. The liberality of the members and others interested in the pursuits of our Society enabled us to acquire this interesting collection promptly.

In accordance with a resolution of this Society, our Librarian, Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, has compiled a very complete catalogue of our numismatic books, with a carefully prepared Index to the most important articles on coins in the American Journal of Numismatics and other periodicals.

During the past year our cabinets have been arranged under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Wright, as Curator. Whatever of merit its arrangements may possess is due to him, and what deficiencies may be apparent are owing to circumstances beyond his control rather than to any want of zeal or ability on his part.

One difficulty which we have felt for years is also somewhat diminished; we allude to a sufficient income to place our Society on a firm footing. The Treasurer's report shows that for the first time our receipts from dues and interest have nearly equalled the necessary expenditures.

We congratulate the Society on its steady and successful progress in all its departments; the detailed reports of the several officers, to be offered this evening, will bear testimony to this.

Our Society has lost by death during the past year Honorary Member Francois Lenormant, Resident Members Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., John Antoine Amelung, and Sigmund K. Harzfeld, and Life Member Jay B. Cornell.

The resignation of Charles Endicott, of Detroit, has been received and accepted.

Resident Members Charles Goepp, Edward Mann, and George R. Halm, and Corresponding Member Peter Gschwend, Jr., have been dropped from our rolls.

Acceptances of their election have been received from Life Members Miss Rachel T. Barrington, and James B. Wilson, Jr.

The following propositions have been received, approved by the Committee, and we recommend their election:—James Muhlenberg Bailey, of New York, for Resident Membership, and Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, of Nicosia, Island of Cyprus, for two years' Corresponding Membership.

Our rolls now consist of 19 Honorary, 70 Corresponding, and 117 Resident Members. Total number, 206, being a gain of 1 Honorary, 10 Corresponding, and 17 Resident.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
RICHARD H. LAWRENCE,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Drowne, the Executive Committee's Report was accepted and adopted.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, presented the following Report :—

*New York, March 18, 1884.*

The additions to the Library during the past year have been few and unimportant. The most interesting works have been secured by the exchange of duplicates. Among these are three volumes of the catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum, and Anslie's Anglo-French Coinage. The following donations have been received :—

DONORS.	Pamphlets and Unbound Vols.	Catalogues.	Periodicals.	Bound Vols.
Frank D. Andrews, . . . . .	1			
Archæological Institute of America, . . . . .	1			
E. J. Barron, . . . . .				1
Buffalo Historical Society, . . . . .	1			
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, . . . . .	5			
Wm. Busam, . . . . .	4			2
M. Desire Charnay, . . . . .	1			
Clarence Cook, . . . . .	1			
Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, . . . . .				1
Henry R. Drowne, . . . . .		1		
Patterson Du Bois, . . . . .	3			
Hon. John Eaton, . . . . .	7			1
Edouard Frossard, . . . . .		1	3	
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, . . . . .	2			
John W. Haseltine, . . . . .		10		
Adolph Hess, . . . . .		2		
Robert Hewitt, Jr., . . . . .	3	2		1
Richard H. Lawrence, . . . . .	27	35	22	3
Joseph Le Roux, . . . . .	1			
Long Island Historical Society, . . . . .	1			
Lyman H. Low, . . . . .	3	2		
Wm. T. R. Marvin, . . . . .	3	5	25	
Dr. George W. Massamore, . . . . .		3		
Ivan C. Michels, . . . . .				1
Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, . . . . .			2	
Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .	1	1		
T. S. Parvin, . . . . .	3			
Rev. Stephen D. Peet, . . . . .			3	
Anthony Pfund, . . . . .	1			
Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, . . . . .	3			
Wm. Poillon, . . . . .	8			5
Giulio Sambon, . . . . .		5		
Charles John Shoppee, . . . . .				1
Charles Steigerwalt, . . . . .		11	3	
Matthew A. Stickney, . . . . .				1
Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	1			1
Virginia Historical Society, . . . . .				1
Isaac F. Wood, . . . . .	2	1	3	8
W. Elliott Woodward, . . . . .		8		
Charles H. Wright, . . . . .				2
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, . . . . .	4			
By Purchase and Exchange, . . . . .				5
Total, . . . . .	87	87	61	34

The catalogue of our numismatic books has been printed, and is now in the hands of members. Its chief value lies in the index it contains to the numismatic articles in periodicals. Unfortunately we lack so many standard authorities that a mere list of our books would have been of little value. It is hoped that donations will be more numerous, now that members can readily see what is needed.

To enable us to secure the new publications as they appear, and now and then to purchase some of the older authorities, we need a permanent Library Fund, the interest of which only to be expended.

Encouraged by the success of our endeavors to obtain the British Museum electrotypes, we shall soon make an effort to secure this fund, which should amount to at least Two Thousand Dollars.

On motion of Mr. Hobart Smith, this Report was accepted.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last Report,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$55.96
From Initiation fees and dues,	.	.	.	.	.	.	317.50
“ Life Membership fees,	.	.	.	.	.	.	300.00
“ Interest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.00
“ Donations,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17.00
“ Certificate and Medals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.00
“ Library Catalogue,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
							<u>753.46</u>

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$313.75
“ Stationery, Printing, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	272.92
“ Library Books,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.00
“ Engrossing Certificates,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.50
							<u>597.17</u>
Balance in Treasury,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>156.29</u>

##### LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount invested \$1,000, 5% Sinking Fund Bond, Chicago and North Western R. R. Co., cost	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$995.00
Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, including Interest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	505.02
Due from General Fund,	.	.	.	.	.	.	319.98
							<u>1,820.00</u>

##### NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$50.00
Earned Interest to January 1st, 1884,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.18
							<u>53.18</u>

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$57.00	
Earned Interest to January 1st, 1884, . . . . .	27.73	
	<hr/>	84.73

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$62.45	
Due from General Fund, . . . . .	97.02	
	<hr/>	159.47
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,117.38</u>

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, while our resources are slowly but steadily growing, they are as yet inadequate to the increasing necessities of the Society. The continuous augmentation of our permanent funds may be expected in the future to supply the desired amount; but, in the meantime, a largely increased annual membership seems to be the most promising of immediate results, by means of an addition to our annual income from fees and dues, which after all, must be for the present our main reliance.

In this connection I would desire to call the attention of the members to the fact that they can materially add to the resources of the Society by the purchase of Membership Medals, or Certificates of Membership, or both; any or all of which may be obtained on application to the Treasurer, it being understood of course that this is entirely optional.

Finally, I wish to urge upon each and every member the necessity of doing all in his power to improve the financial condition, and thereby assure the continued prosperity of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Groh, this Report was adopted. The Curator reported donations as follows:—

## CURATOR'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

Since the last regular meeting the Society has received the following donations to its cabinets:—From Robt. Hewitt, Jr., a copper token of the city of Havanna; from Major C. P. Nichols, one Lafayette medal, one of Seymour and Blair, one of the Springfield Bicycle Tournament, one of Le Roy, N. Y., one French medal, two medals of Charles VII of Rome, one English medal, one of Sweden, 1, 2, and 5 centavos of Mexico in nickel, one 2 centavos of Chili, one 10 centimes Swiss Confederation, a half-penny of George III of England, 1806, a Prince Edward Island cent of 1871, a cent of the Straits Settlement, a Lincoln copperhead in brass with "O K" on reverse, a Baltimore medallic store card struck on the 180th Anniversary, by C. W. Hamill & Co., and a penny token of the town of Glastonbury, England; from Hon. A. S. Sullivan, one medal of the Paris Exposition of 1867; from Angelo Vivanco, a 2 real piece of

Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; from Gen. Gates P. Thruston, 62 pieces Confederate paper money and a Confederate war bond; from Pres. D. Parish, Jr., 25 foreign copper coins, 22 U. S. copperheads, 9 U. S. store cards, 3 colonial coins, a Pike's Peak 20 dollar piece in copper, 12 U. S. cents, 5 politicals, 9 Washington medals, 21 U. S. medals of the Presidents, one medal of Canada, "Conquest completed," 14 English medals, principally with portrait of Victoria, 9 French medals, 2 German medals, one of Hungary, and one rare Irish medal struck in 1754; from Gen. R. A. Elmer, 174 India proof impressions of U. S. postage and department stamps, through Vice-Pres. A. S. Sullivan; from Charles Chaplin, of Somerville, Mass., a map of New York City, published in 1826; from Frank D. Andrews, 9 arrow points and 3 scrapers from the Schoharie Valley, N. Y.; from Walter Trumbull, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, 7 pieces of Aztec pottery and 2 silver bracelets. These last nine pieces are beautiful copies of very rare and perfect specimens of ancient Aztec handiwork. All the above, together with the fac-similes of ancient coins of the world purchased from the British Museum, are on exhibition this evening.

## CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Curator, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

It is with great pleasure that your Curator announces that the donations to the different branches in his charge have been the largest and most valuable as yet received in one year by the Society, a total of no less than 939 separate pieces of coins and archæological objects having been presented to it since the last annual meeting. There has also been added another attractive feature, viz., the fac-similes purchased from the British Museum. These are beautifully prepared, and will most assuredly be of great benefit to students of numismatology and of art. The Booth collection of Greek coins deposited with the Society has been of service to those members who consulted them, and the splendid donation by Mr. I. F. Wood of the cabinet, formerly owned by Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, gives the Society the much needed space to more fully exhibit its treasures.

A list of donors is herewith appended.

## ARCHEOLOGY AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Frank D. Andrews,	Stone Implements,	9 pieces.
Charles Chaplin,	Map of New York City, 1826,	1 "
Richard A. Elmer,	Postage Stamps,	174 "
Henry F. Gillig,	Paper Money,	2 "
Walter Trumbull,	Aztec Pottery,	7 "
" "	Aztec Silver Bracelets,	2 "
Gates P. Thruston,	Paper Money,	63 "
Isaac F. Wood,	" "	4 "
" "	Sulphur Casts of Napoleon Medals,	234 "
		496 pieces.
Isaac F. Wood,	Mickley Cabinet,	

# PROCEEDINGS.

11

DONORS.	Gold.	COINS.		Copper.	MEDALS.	
		Silver.			Silver.	Copper.
Miss Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .						1
Benjamin Betts, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . . . .		5		4		5
Carlos Carranza, New York City, . . . . .						2
R. Coulton Davis, Philadelphia, . . . . .				1		
Mrs. Letitia Ferris, New York City, . . . . .		1				
John Gordon, Brazil, . . . . .				2		
Robt. A. Hill, London, England, . . . . .					1	
Robert Hewitt, Jr., New York City, . . . . .				1		
William H. Key, Philadelphia, . . . . .						1
Theodore A. Kohn, New York City, . . . . .	2	8		1		
Mrs. Myers, New York City, . . . . .		3		6		
Charles P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass., . . . . .				11		9
Daniel Parish, Jr., New York City, . . . . .		1		99	2	126
William Poillon, New York City, . . . . .				63		1
John C. F. Randolph, New York City, . . . . .		1				
George H. Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . . . .		1				
Algernon S. Sullivan, New York City, . . . . .	2	29		16		8
R. A. Van Praag, New York City, . . . . .	2					
Angelo Vivanco, Mexico, . . . . .		1				
Mrs. Solomon Woolf, New York City, . . . . .				16		
Isaac F. Wood, Rahway, N. J., . . . . .						10
Andrew C. Zabriskie, New York City, . . . . .					1	
Total, . . . . .	6	50		220	4	163

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, *Curator.*

On motion of Mr. Doughty, the Curator's Report was adopted.

Mr. Betts moved the following Resolution: "That the special vote of thanks of this Society be given Gen. R. A. Elmer for his valuable donation of a complete set of proofs of the United States stamps." Carried.

On account of the absence of the Chairmen of the Committee on the fac-simile Collection, and of the Anthon Medal Committee, no reports were received.

## MEMORIAL OF FRANCOIS LENORMANT.

Mr. Richard H. Lawrence then read the following obituary notice:—

FRANCOIS LENORMANT, of Paris, France, Honorary Member of this Society, died on the 9th December, 1883, in the 47th year of his age.

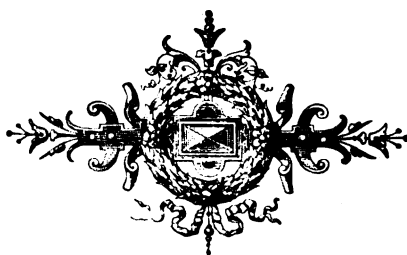
At the early age of 15, he published in the *Revue Numismatique*, two papers on "Coins struck by the Romans in Macedonia." Five years later, in 1857, he was awarded the prize, founded by Allier de Hauteroche, for his "Essay on the Classification of the Coins of the Lagidae." During the remaining years of his life his activity was prodigious. He published works not only on Greek and Roman Antiquities, but on those of Assyria and the Cuniform inscriptions.

His most important work in Numismatics is his "Money in Antiquity." This work, the first volume of which was published in 1877, was to have been completed in five volumes, but only three had appeared up to the time of the author's death, and as



†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
Andrew E. Douglass,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
E. S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edouard Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Julius H. Hagen,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882
J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr,	May 16, 1882
Col. Walter Cutting,	May 16, 1882
Francis W. Doughty,	May 16, 1882
William R. Weeks,	May 16, 1882
David L. Walter,	May 16, 1882
Frank Abbott, M. D.	June 28, 1882
William Austin,	June 28, 1882
Robert A. Caldwell, M. D.	June 28, 1882
†Jay B. Cornell,	June 28, 1882
Frederick W. Christern,	June 28, 1882
Frank E. Draper,	June 28, 1882
Richard Esterbrook, Jr.	June 28, 1882
Thomas P. Grinnell,	June 28, 1882
Charles Goepp,	June 28, 1882
Robert E. Livingston,	June 28, 1882
†Pierre Lorillard,	June 28, 1882
Edward Mann, M. D.	June 28, 1882
†Charles Storrs,	June 28, 1882
Frederick E. Canfield,	June 28, 1882
†Anthony Pfund,	November 21, 1882
Thomas B. Brown,	November 21, 1882
†William H. Young,	November 21, 1882
John Sherman,	January 23, 1883
Herbert F. Soverell,	January 23, 1883
George R. Halm,	January 23, 1883
Edward Rowell,	March 20, 1883
Whitelaw Reid,	March 20, 1883
Brayton Ives,	March 20, 1883

† Life Members.



Arc 1300.1.9

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK

1884

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
GIFT OF  
THE SOCIETY

*Jan 26, 1925*



## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1884.

---

### **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

### **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

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Resident Members Charles Goepp, Edward Mann, and George R. Halm, and Corresponding Member Peter Gschwend, Jr., have been dropped from our rolls.

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On motion of Mr. Drowne, the Executive Committee's Report was accepted and adopted.

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Wm. Busam, . . . . .	4			2
M. Desire Charnay, . . . . .	1			
Clarence Cook, . . . . .	1			
Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, . . . . .				1
Henry R. Drowne, . . . . .		1		
Patterson Du Bois, . . . . .	3			
Hon. John Eaton, . . . . .	7			1
Edouard Frossard, . . . . .		1	3	
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, . . . . .	2			
John W. Haseltine, . . . . .		10		
Adolph Hess, . . . . .		2		
Robert Hewitt, Jr., . . . . .	3	2		1
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Wm. T. R. Marvin, . . . . .	3	5	25	
Dr. George W. Massamore, . . . . .		3		
Ivan C. Michels, . . . . .				1
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Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .	1	1		
T. S. Parvin, . . . . .	3			
Rev. Stephen D. Peet, . . . . .			3	
Anthony Pfund, . . . . .	1			
Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, . . . . .	3			
Wm. Poillon, . . . . .	8			5
Guilio Sambon, . . . . .		5		
Charles John Shoppee, . . . . .				1
Charles Steigerwalt, . . . . .		11	3	
Matthew A. Stickney, . . . . .				1
Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	1			1
Virginia Historical Society, . . . . .				1
Isaac F. Wood, . . . . .	2	1	3	8
W. Elliott Woodward, . . . . .		8		
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From Initiation fees and dues,	.	.	.	.	.	.	317.50
“ Life Membership fees,	.	.	.	.	.	.	300.00
“ Interest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.00
“ Donations,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17.00
“ Certificate and Medals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.00
“ Library Catalogue,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
							<u>\$753.46</u>

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$313.75
“ Stationery, Printing, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	272.92
“ Library Books,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.00
“ Engrossing Certificates,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.50
							<u>597.17</u>
Balance in Treasury,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$156.29</u>

##### LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount invested \$1,000, 5% Sinking Fund Bond, Chicago and North Western R. R. Co., cost	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$995.00
Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, including Interest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	505.02
Due from General Fund,	.	.	.	.	.	.	319.98
							<u>\$1,820.00</u>

##### NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$50.00
Earned Interest to January 1st, 1884,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.18
							<u>53.18</u>

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$57.00	
Earned Interest to January 1st, 1884, . . . . .	27.73	
	<hr/>	84.73

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$62.45	
Due from General Fund, . . . . .	97.02	
	<hr/>	159.47
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,117.38</u>

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, while our resources are slowly but steadily growing, they are as yet inadequate to the increasing necessities of the Society. The continuous augmentation of our permanent funds may be expected in the future to supply the desired amount; but, in the meantime, a largely increased annual membership seems to be the most promising of immediate results, by means of an addition to our annual income from fees and dues, which after all, must be for the present our main reliance.

In this connection I would desire to call the attention of the members to the fact that they can materially add to the resources of the Society by the purchase of Membership Medals, or Certificates of Membership, or both; any or all of which may be obtained on application to the Treasurer, it being understood of course that this is entirely optional.

Finally, I wish to urge upon each and every member the necessity of doing all in his power to improve the financial condition, and thereby assure the continued prosperity of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Groh, this Report was adopted. The Curator reported donations as follows:—

## CURATOR'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

Since the last regular meeting the Society has received the following donations to its cabinets:—From Robt. Hewitt, Jr., a copper token of the city of Havanna; from Major C. P. Nichols, one Lafayette medal, one of Seymour and Blair, one of the Springfield Bicycle Tournament, one of Le Roy, N. Y., one French medal, two medals of Charles VII of Rome, one English medal, one of Sweden, 1, 2, and 5 centavos of Mexico in nickel, one 2 centavos of Chili, one 10 centimes Swiss Confederation, a half-penny of George III of England, 1806, a Prince Edward Island cent of 1871, a cent of the Straits Settlement, a Lincoln copperhead in brass with "O K" on reverse, a Baltimore medallion store card struck on the 180th Anniversary, by C. W. Hamill & Co., and a penny token of the town of Glastonbury, England; from Hon. A. S. Sullivan, one medal of the Paris Exposition of 1867; from Angelo Vivanco, a 2 real piece of

Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; from Gen. Gates P. Thruston, 62 pieces Confederate paper money and a Confederate war bond; from Pres. D. Parish, Jr., 25 foreign copper coins, 22 U. S. copperheads, 9 U. S. store cards, 3 colonial coins, a Pike's Peak 20 dollar piece in copper, 12 U. S. cents, 5 politicals, 9 Washington medals, 21 U. S. medals of the Presidents, one medal of Canada, "Conquest completed," 14 English medals, principally with portrait of Victoria, 9 French medals, 2 German medals, one of Hungary, and one rare Irish medal struck in 1754; from Gen. R. A. Elmer, 174 India proof impressions of U. S. postage and department stamps, through Vice-Pres. A. S. Sullivan; from Charles Chaplin, of Somerville, Mass., a map of New York City, published in 1826; from Frank D. Andrews, 9 arrow points and 3 scrapers from the Schoharie Valley, N. Y.; from Walter Trumbull, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, 7 pieces of Aztec pottery and 2 silver bracelets. These last nine pieces are beautiful copies of very rare and perfect specimens of ancient Aztec handiwork. All the above, together with the fac-similes of ancient coins of the world purchased from the British Museum, are on exhibition this evening.

## CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Curator, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

It is with great pleasure that your Curator announces that the donations to the different branches in his charge have been the largest and most valuable as yet received in one year by the Society, a total of no less than 939 separate pieces of coins and archæological objects having been presented to it since the last annual meeting. There has also been added another attractive feature, viz., the fac-similes purchased from the British Museum. These are beautifully prepared, and will most assuredly be of great benefit to students of numismatology and of art. The Booth collection of Greek coins deposited with the Society has been of service to those members who consulted them, and the splendid donation by Mr. I. F. Wood of the cabinet, formerly owned by Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, gives the Society the much needed space to more fully exhibit its treasures.

A list of donors is herewith appended.

## ARCHÆOLOGY AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Frank D. Andrews,	. . . . .	Stone Implements,	. . . . .	9 pieces.
Charles Chaplin,	. . . . .	Map of New York City, 1826,	. . . . .	1 "
Richard A. Elmer,	. . . . .	Postage Stamps,	. . . . .	174 "
Henry F. Gillig,	. . . . .	Paper Money,	. . . . .	2 "
Walter Trumbull,	. . . . .	Aztec Pottery,	. . . . .	7 "
" "	. . . . .	Aztec Silver Bracelets,	. . . . .	2 "
Gates P. Thruston,	. . . . .	Paper Money,	. . . . .	63 "
Isaac F. Wood,	. . . . .	" "	. . . . .	4 "
" "	. . . . .	Sulphur Casts of Napoleon Medals,	. . . . .	234 "
				496 pieces.
Isaac F. Wood,	. . . . .	Mickley Cabinet.		

DONORS.	Gold.	COINS.		MEDALS.	
		Silver.	Copper.	Silver.	Copper.
Miss Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .					1
Benjamin Betts, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . . . .		5	4		5
Carlos Carranza, New York City, . . . . .					2
R. Coulton Davis, Philadelphia, . . . . .			1		
Mrs. Letitia Ferris, New York City, . . . . .		1			
John Gordon, Brazil, . . . . .			2		
Robt. A. Hill, London, England, . . . . .				1	
Robert Hewitt, Jr., New York City, . . . . .			1		
William H. Key, Philadelphia, . . . . .					1
Theodore A. Kohn, New York City, . . . . .	2	8	1		
Mrs. Myers, New York City, . . . . .		3	6		
Charles P. Nichols, Springfield, Mass, . . . . .			11		9
Daniel Parish, Jr., New York City, . . . . .		1	99	2	126
William Poillon, New York City, . . . . .			63		1
John C. F. Randolph, New York City, . . . . .		1			
George H. Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y., . . . . .		1			
Algernon S. Sullivan, New York City, . . . . .	2	29	16		8
R. A. Van Praag, New York City, . . . . .	2				
Angelo Vivanco, Mexico, . . . . .		1			
Mrs. Solomon Woolf, New York City, . . . . .			16		
Isaac F. Wood, Rahway, N. J., . . . . .					10
Andrew C. Zabriskie, New York City, . . . . .				1	
Total, . . . . .	6	50	220	4	163

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, *Curator*.

On motion of Mr. Doughty, the Curator's Report was adopted.

Mr. Betts moved the following Resolution: "That the special vote of thanks of this Society be given Gen. R. A. Elmer for his valuable donation of a complete set of proofs of the United States stamps." Carried.

On account of the absence of the Chairmen of the Committee on the fac-simile Collection, and of the Anthon Medal Committee, no reports were received.

#### MEMORIAL OF FRANCOIS LENORMANT.

Mr. Richard H. Lawrence then read the following obituary notice:—

FRANCOIS LENORMANT, of Paris, France, Honorary Member of this Society, died on the 9th December, 1883, in the 47th year of his age.

At the early age of 15, he published in the *Revue Numismatique*, two papers on "Coins struck by the Romans in Macedonia." Five years later, in 1857, he was awarded the prize, founded by Allier de Hauteroche, for his "Essay on the Classification of the Coins of the Lagidae." During the remaining years of his life his activity was prodigious. He published works not only on Greek and Roman Antiquities, but on those of Assyria and the Cuniform inscriptions.

His most important work in Numismatics is his "Money in Antiquity." This work, the first volume of which was published in 1877, was to have been completed in five volumes, but only three had appeared up to the time of the author's death, and as

he left no notes the work will not be continued. The volumes published, however, are in many respects complete in themselves, and are a lasting monument to his wonderful learning, industry, and powers of condensation.

President Parish stated it was put down in the Proceedings for the Annual Meeting that he was to read an address, but having so recently succeeded to the chair held for so many years by the late Dr. Anthon, he could not be expected to present to the Society any address which would meet their expectations, and bear comparison with the able productions of our late lamented President, so that he should confine his remarks to a mere statement of a few facts of general interest to the members. He particularly called the attention of the meeting to the condition of our Library, lamenting the fact that there were added but 34 bound volumes during the past year, and until there was a fund of sufficient importance to warrant the purchase of new books as they appear, and Numismatic periodicals of the day, it would be impossible to expect the Library to show a vigorous growth. In conclusion, he hoped that there would be some concerted effort during the present year to raise a fund for this purpose.

LETTER FROM THE REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

The Secretary then read an exceedingly interesting letter from Corresponding Member Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

It has excited my surprise that so useful a pamphlet as the "Catalogue of Numismatic Books in the Library of the Society," was not earlier prepared for students of Numismatics. It is one of those publications which we will, after a while, wonder how we managed to do without. But there is *apparently* so little gained, and so much labor spent in preparing Bibliographies, with so little *present* appreciation, that we impatient Americans are slow to enter upon such work. And yet, like works of Genealogy, those who most ridicule or be-little such labors, are the readiest to use the results when some one else has done the work.

Mr. Lawrence's *brochure* has also surprised me by its display of the paucity of American Numismatic literature. Supposing Mr. Mickley to have been the first one who entered largely and intelligently into the collecting of coins in the United States, the science of Numismatics has had over half a century of development. And yet what a limited literature it has produced. Supposing also that there are 5,000 persons in the United States who, to some extent, form collections, in Mr. Lawrence's Catalogue there are not over 50 publications on American coins or medals, outside of those printed in the very few journals or magazines to whose purpose the subject of Numismatics is more or less cognate. Suppose again we double the number and make it 100. Fifty years of Numismatic development has produced say 5,000 collectors, and 100 volumes or pamphlets (as the most are) on the subject of American Numismatics. Then how little appreciation these limited editions have elicited is shown by the results of the sale of the Poillon catalogue of Numismatic books.

One way in which our Numismatic Societies can foster the growth of American Numismatic literature, is by encouraging *special* investigations and *publishing the results*. I mean taking special series of coins or medals, studying them from an historical standpoint, and issuing the results in papers published *under the auspices of the Society*. Mr. Lawrence's Catalogue shows the value of such works to the student, and also the paucity of laborers in that direction. This last is partly caused, I doubt not, by the great difficulties which meet the student at every point when he seeks information in such lines of work. The issue of coins and medals has, until lately, been considered of no such value as to require the presentation of their history in State records. In a small pamphlet issued some years ago on West Virginia medals, I mentioned that, in seeking information on the subject, I could not find in the State Library of West Virginia, a full set of the Reports of the Adjutant General. This was not surprising in a new State whose Capitol had been for ten years on wheels. But I discovered at the same time that the State of Pennsylvania did not possess in its State Library, Military or Educational Department, a complete set of either its Adjutant General's Reports or its Public School Reports! I hardly think such carelessness is peculiar to these two States; doubtless in New York State such deficiencies in material for the historical student do not exist, or could be supplied by the many and magnificent libraries scattered throughout the State.

If it would be within the province of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society to stimulate the preparation of papers concerning special historic series, by the promise of issuing such works if within proper limits as to quantity, I would suggest a few subjects. I know of nothing that has been written on the subject of *State Medals*—medals issued by the various States of the Union; or *New York Medals*, bearing on the history, general or individual, of New York State; or, to take in a wider field, *A History of Medals of Honor and Merit*, such as would be suggested by an examination of the nearly 300 medals of this character sold on the 12th of February last, from the cabinet of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn. , Or, if United States Numismatic history does not furnish a field rich enough for new ventures in literature, what would be more valuable than a *History of the Coinage of Mexico to 1884*, towards which Mr. J. C. Brevoort has given a valuable paper, as a basis for such a work, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, XVI; or a *History of the Medals of Mexico*, a field full of material as our various coin sales show; or the *History of the Coins of South America*, by States, many of which coins are becoming each year more rare and more sought after; or the coins of our black Republic of Hayti, where the counterfeit is of more real value than the true; or to come more truly within the scope of an Archæological Society, let me suggest a series into which no one seems to have made researches, the *Medals issued by Great Britain, France, and the United States for distribution among the American Indians*. My thoughts have turned to this subject with a longing desire for many years, but the distance which makes access to the Metropolitan City of America, with its rich treasures of literature and Numismatics, so difficult, has effectually prevented. In the eighteen volumes of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, only eleven brief references to this subject can be found; in the twenty-three volumes of the *Historical Magazine*, not one. This is a department of Indian History into which the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has not yet entered. As rapidly and thoroughly as it has done its work in collecting the history of our Indian tribes, the field is too vast not to leave many a branch of its work to out-

siders. It will not care, however, to touch the subject of Indian Medals, as that does not properly come within the scope of its work. Not only did the two great powers, England and France, each of whom wielded such vast influence over the savage tribes of America, issue medals for the red man, who was charmed by the sight and music of such a bangle as it hung around his neck, but each President of the United States has issued such medals from the United States Mint in silver and bronze; of these no serial notice has ever been published.

Here, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., we have three rare Indian medals of peculiar historic value. One in the cabinet of the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society, and two in my own cabinet. The Wyoming medal found on the spot where occurred the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3rd, 1778, as described in Miner's Wyoming, with plate. The others, which were found on the spot where occurred the sanguinary Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, so effectual in its results on the Indians, yet so costly to Virginia in the loss of valuable lives, I have described already in *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IX, p. 7, 1874. One of these medals is of brass, size 16, and is believed to be unique. They were reported at the time, to elicit further information concerning them, but none was ever furnished. I doubt not the subject will yield a valuable harvest to any one who will enter upon the field and reap. I might, if time permitted, present other subjects for research, but I refrain. It is to be hoped the wise spirit which carried your Society to permanency, will manifest itself also in some such effort as I suggest in advancing the literature of Numismatics by calling out individual research in *historical* series, of coins and medals bearing on the history of this Continent in general, and the United States in particular. And by historical series, not mere lists of coins or medals described in full, but papers, a model for which can be found in Mr. Brevoort's paper referred to, on Mexico and its early Coinage, Mr. Marvin's work on Masonic Medals, and Mr. McLachlan's series of Canadian Mintage.

Upon Mr. Bailey's motion, the Secretary was requested to send Mr. Hayden the special vote of thanks for his communication.

Two papers were then read, entitled, "Portraits on the Later Bronze," and "On the Ways of Some Cataloguers," by Corresponding Member Prof. Frederick M. Bird.

#### PORTRAITS ON THE LATER BRONZE,

BY

PROF. FREDERICK M. BIRD.

The large brass of the third century are of interest, as somewhat less common than their predecessors, and representing an age less familiarly known; and I think these are exceptions to the rule of rapid decay in art. The smooth uniformity of the innumerable coins of Alexander Severus and Gordian III, is cloying enough: the former must have had more in him than these portraits indicate. But here is an Herennius Etruscus (or, if not, I know not who, for the letters are feeble, ragged, and half off the coin) with the finest head I have seen on any coin. So life-like is he, you would know him again if you met him anywhere. This is the youth who fell at the

first discharge of Gothic arrows, when the Romans first met that terrible foe in fair field (A. D. 251), and at whose death the army began to give way in despair, such hopes had rested on his life. The noble forehead, firm Decian chin, deep set and mildly serious eye, seem to mark one who might have averted the wretched reign of Gallienus, and robbed Claudius, Aurelian, and Probus of their laurels as saviours of civilization. If any earlier artist could make a better head than this, I have not seen it.

But the large bronze, revived at the end of this century and beginning of the fourth, affords most melancholy proof of general decadence. Here is a row of Diocletian, Constantius, the two Maximians, and Licinius. They are all alike, or rather, the coiners had four or five varieties of head, which they bestowed indiscriminately on all these. The same monarch will have his nose straight and sharp on one piece, and wildly turned skyward on another. On one, Diocletian's head is one-half an inch high and five-eighths of an inch deep; on the next, the measurements are one-half an inch each way. One fine small bronze represents this author of the great tenth persecution as a fiend incarnate, with savage eye and the air of a prize bull-dog. What does this prove? Only that one particular moneyer had a vivid imagination, for others present the same tyrant as an amiable nobody. The same variety of feature and expression (often marked, as to the latter, by its absence) attends his colleague and their Cæsars.

Diocletian's ill-fated daughter, Valeria, was a famous beauty. Two different mint-masters (as represented in this drawer) have striven to set forth that fact, and succeeded as well as the modern child who has to label his first artistic effort, "This is a cow." Of Constantine I have never found a large bronze respectable at once in conception and execution. Has anyone? In the style of this period is a medal to Romulus, an inch in diameter. Obverse, *DIVI ROMULO RUBIS CONS.*; a shock head, abnormally developed at the rear. Reverse, *A temple, ÆTERNAE MEMORIÆ.* Is this of A. D. 300, or Paduan?

### ON THE WAYS OF SOME CATALOGUERS.

We who live in the country and cannot get to the sales, read the catalogues diligently, and are often touched by the solicitude for our welfare there exhibited, and the prominence given to lots specially, if not exclusively, adapted to our "remote, secluded, solitary state." E.g.; "nickel cent, flattened by being run over by the train of cars that conveyed Garfield's body through—one of two placed upon the track myself." Now, you of the cities have daily opportunity to take your own "nickel" cents and "place upon the track" yourselves. And if you have not outgrown hero-worship, you can probably obtain immediate personal mementos of departed worth. But *we* are out of the world, and out of the way of such privileges. To those who cannot procure a lock of the hero's hair, or one of his old boots or tooth brushes, how sweet a boon to possess a cent, smashed by the train that carried his remains! How considerate of this patriotic philanthropist to put us in the way of obtaining such a relic! But in one point he erred. Surely, instead of a beggarly two, he should have "placed upon the track" at least 200 of these easily ennobled "nickels" to meet the rural demand.

Another dealer, of long-established reputation and wide experience, often moves our hearts by the fine enthusiasm which, in his own, resists the frosts of age. If we



did not know, by the size and number of his catalogues, that he handles many thousand coins annually, we might think him a beginner with his first few dozens, so proudly exultant is he—in the language of Hosea Biglow, “as pop’lar as a hen with one chicking”—over his cheap lots. With what unwearying kindness he takes in our rural ignorance and does for it, making himself a gratuitous “guide, philosopher and friend” to the young collector! How often does he emphasize and italicize the note of rarity, and place a fingerpost telling us what to admire and perchance to purchase! “1852. Impero Austriaco. 1 Centesimo, with five *other rare* Italian coins.” Now I suppose I have had fifty of these hitherto despised bits within the last year, never suspecting that they were ‘rare’; and I doubt if I could have got the information from any other source. “Ferd. VII, Isabel II, etc. 5 pieces. *All Spanish coins are scarce.*” “Belgium: 2 and 5 centimes. Nearly uncirculated. *Very desirable lot.*”! It is not every learned man that will take such trouble to instruct his ignorant and unwary brethren. Who would grudge a pitiful dime or quarter apiece for these “rare and desirable” specimens, with so much wisdom thrown in?

True, some ungrateful upstarts among us have at times complained of a loose and large freedom of description in these documents. They have bought denarii of “Antoninus Pius,” and found them to be Caracalla—who, to be sure, used the same names, and why should a veteran numismatist stop to look at the head, or the metal, or the type? And “good lots to study,” which proved “good” chiefly, as a cynical rival put it, to excavate—much as a wood guiltless of animal life may be recommended to sportsmen on the ground that, the less game there is, the more hunting: and lots of 100 modern coppers, “few if any duplicates,” containing only twenty-seven identical Victoria halfpence: and other lots guaranteed “good to uncirculated,” which from the buyer’s view-point ran very poor to barely fair. But what of that? You in the cities can see the coins, and purchase on your own judgment; besides, you are posted. But “the rural parts are but a den of savage men.” Anything is good enough for us who trust the catalogues. Their makers are Numismatic missionaries, trying to enlighten our darkness. They cannot be cramped within the narrow bounds of fact, nor expected to examine a lot before describing it. Edification is more desirable than truth: fertile imagination and warm zeal are noble qualities: and we who live at a distance, and don’t want the trouble of sending back our purchases, ought to be glad to pay for what is sometimes the most valuable part of a dealer’s stock in trade.

A very interesting paper was then read, entitled “Moneta,” written by Corresponding Member Patterson DuBois, of Philadelphia.

#### MONETA.

*“This is the very coinage of your brain.”—SHAKESPEARE.*

A wide difference exists between the contemplation of coin as money, and money as coin. Money is wealth, coin is science and art. To the economist belongs the one, to the numismatist the other. Neither regards mintage in *both*—much less in *all* its aspects; although without minting Numismatics could not be, and economics would bear but little likeness to itself. If the historic, artistic, poetic, or scientific significance of mintage is so vast and varied, no less vast and varied must be the knowledge and skill required in minting. Coin is an integral part of the political.

social, and ethical history of the world; a centre of interests wholly diverse, a pivotal point of the sciences, an epitome of art, a problem and a solution; a true type of the intellectual life. Yet no recognized Master-Science regards minting and mintage in their most comprehensive, most humane, and indeed their most interesting and practical aspects.

I have chosen this as an appropriate time and place for suggesting the name and position of a *Science of Monctology*—a study of vital importance to us as a nation and as individuals; a creature hitherto unrecognized chiefly because unnamed. Adapting the language of President Eliot, I may say, "This subject is a branch of history, inasmuch as it gleans its most important facts by the study of the institutions and the industrial and social conditions of the past; it is the science of wealth in so far as it deals with the methods by which private or rational wealth is accumulated, protected, enjoyed and distributed; and it is a branch of ethics, in so far as it deals with social theories and the moral effects of economic conditions." Yet this is but the minor part. Do you say, then, that I am simply suggesting historic science and economic science to the numismatist? Not at all. I have at least two practical ends for our new Master-Science; that of producing a true coin—one that shall do justice to itself, as the epitome of a people and an age: and that of defeating or preventing its falsification and counterfeiting.

Now it is a fact that the numismatist has hitherto been too one-sided in his knowledge of coins. He has remembered the historic to the neglect of the physical. Our Mint took a great step in the right direction when it formed a Numismatic cabinet as a means "to stimulate research and fasten what we learn." But this science of minting or coinage, where and by whom is it studied? Possibly by a few Mint experts, who have learned the profession while in the government service; but once out of it, their occupation is not only gone, but they are professionally dead. Is there no need for such professional study outside of the service? "It is," says Jevons, "the grave misfortune of the moral and political sciences, as is well shown by Herbert Spencer, that they are continually discussed by those who have never labored at the elementary grammar or the simple arithmetic of the subject. Hence the extraordinary schemes and fallacies every now and then put forth." Here is reason enough if there were no other; to limit and control "the extraordinary schemes" which threaten to mutilate or overwhelm our monetary system by gaining foothold in our national legislature, and an over-generous hearing in the daily press. Bodies of learned and skilled men are ready to protest and propose in every other domain of public business; but in this which comes most pointedly to every house and home, because to every pocket and till, there are no professors to advise, no masters to rule. Where then, should such a profession, such a science gain birth, if not in the numismatic hall?

One may be skilled in minting and know but little of Numismatics; he may be versed in Numismatics and know but little of minting: but one cannot be an expert in either without knowing something of both. This would not be to expect every collector and student of coins to be expert in the practical *art* of minting, but simply to recognize the existence of the Master-Science, of which minting or coinage is the more mechanical, physical side,—as phonology is of linguistic science.

The sun concerns us not so much as does the circumambient light it sheds; so do we care less for the coin, *per se*, than the mental atmosphere emanating from and

surrounding it. But we must first create our bright little disc before we can warm ourselves in its coruscations. "Every work of art," says a recent writer, "implies two minds: the one producing, the other that for which the product is made. The simplest object of utility, a pin or a bowl, is the record of a maker, and a purpose. The desire of man which is satisfied by the production is much more important in history than the skill of producing." Now our Science is the meeting-ground of these two minds: it regards the minter—the producer, and him for whom the product is made; it contemplates this "desire of man which is satisfied by the production" as it shows itself in the history, the poetry, the science, the art, of all who are, or have been interested in, or influenced by its production. Where, then, is this unnamed, unformulated Master-Science? It is lying about in loose threads on our library shelves, in our society proceedings, our newspapers, our magazines, our unpassed bills, our laws, and our unexpressed longings. The chemist, metallurgist, philologist, archaeologist, metrologist, numismatist, etymologist, historian, economist, artist, even the counterfeiter, all have filaments of it. But the loose ends are tangled, and there is no usefulness in the matted threads, because there is no unity of direction, until they be carded and tied. Every science is thus formed. Each has its threads interwoven with some other science. All knowledge is thus related. How then shall we recognize and fix our science? Only as we give all things their individuality—by giving it a name. Title ensures place. After all, poetry and science are but correct naming. Accurate thinking is not possible without language. Language is not less the creator of thought than the expression of it. Science is accurate knowledge. Every science must therefore create and define its terminology: and the first act and most important part of that creating is the naming of the science itself;—this constitutes its individualization, establishes its identity and becomes the germ which is to expand and flower into new life. It is safe to say that but for the *naming* of Chemistry we should never have been divorced from Alchemy; Astrology died only because Astronomy was born; and modern scientific Etymology is backward because of the stigma of an old and now disreputable name. The birth of the science and its name are coeval. Naming is the tying of the knot and making the many strands of knowledge a unit in purpose.

. If we think of how many sciences, how many human interests radiate from a single coin, we shall not be slow to conclude that a coin, as the best representative of the glyptic art, is the truest type of the mind, *Mens, menos*, and of the intellectual man. These and various cognates and derivations, together with the name of the goddess Juno Moneta, are from the Aryan root MAN, to think. Not to wander too far into the metaphysic, we may find a name in this line of thought and trace the verbal progeny in one direction from the Latin *moneta*, a mint, money, to the Anglo-Saxon *mynet* or *mynt*, a coin, later English *mcnet* and modern *mint*. These English forms were borrowed from the Latin *Moneta*, from the fact that money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta on the Capitoline Hill at Rome. Hence, too, our words *money* and *monetary*.

As Moneta, Juno is our admonisher (moneo) from MAN, to think. Rooted in the intellect, goddess of our *mint*, guardian of our *money*, the living name of a dead myth seems to be the natural parent of an idea, the fit coiner of a word, the name MONETALOGY. Henceforth we shall avoid many stammering explanations, many circumlocutions, if we speak of monetalogists, non-monetalogists, and quack-monetalo-

gists. We shall offset specific ignorance with *Monetalogy*. Some writers, some numismatists, legislators, economists, merchants, artists, artisans will be in a degree or in no degree monetalogists.

Considering the Master-Science as born and named in the sponsorship of this Society, it remains to exemplify in a somewhat familiar and random way the intimate relations among sundry minor sciences or special branches of our general science of Monetalogy. As chemistry plays into the hands of mineralogy, mineralogy into geology, and this back into mining, metallurgy, and so forth, so Numismatics plays give-and-take with archaeology on one side, with philology on another, with ethnology on a third, with ethology, mythology, symbology, chronology, epigraphy, metrology, minting, metallurgy, economics, and so on. All, and more than these contribute to Monetalogy. So too, we see how the purely historical sciences link hands with the purely physical sciences. Now, numismatology seems to occupy a singularly central position with reference to the contiguous studies. While all depend more or less upon the knowledge bound up in coins, the numismatist is the recognized custodian of the raw material. It may not be amiss to illustrate this by citing one or two of the less familiar examples of the extrinsic value of coins and coinage. I quote from Rev. Isaac Taylor's work on *The Alphabet*: "Starting from the axiom that alphabetic development is slow, gradual and progressive, it is plain that the style of the letters on coins and inscriptions of persons otherwise unknown to history, may furnish important chronological data, and may bring what would otherwise be mere legend within the domain of exact knowledge. Examples are supplied by the coins of the Arsacidian, Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian Kings, of the Nabathean and Numidian Princes, or of the chiefs who ruled in Gaul and Britain prior to the western extension of the dominion of Rome." Or take the case of the mutations of the Sidonian alphabet as illustrated by the legends on a long unbroken series of Phoenician coins, which serve to approximate the dates of a large number of inscriptions and so add to them a twofold value. It is likewise mainly upon the evidence of coins that the chronology of the undated Punic inscriptions can be determined.

Now, if it be urged that these examples are all in the line of the historic sciences, we may go a step further. Look at metrology. It is on one side purely historical, on another physical, reaching from the highest abstractions of mathematics down to the tape measure and the quart mug. Yet metrology is so closely interwoven with Numismatics, that the two are for a considerable distance indistinguishable. "There is overwhelming evidence," says Jevons, "to prove that simple currency by weight is the primitive system. Before the invention of the balance, lumps and grains were, no doubt, exchanged according to a rude estimation of their bulk and weight." Abraham weighed out to Ephron "four hundred shekels of silver, current money." But these shekels were not to be regarded as coin. The French metric system has shown the relation between measures of weight and of length to be as intimate as geometry and geology. Indeed the Latin *uncia* was both a twelfth-part weight and a twelfth-part measure of length. Through the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin *℥* passed easily into *ʒ* and finally into *l*, giving us our *inch*. In French, the Latin *uncia* became *once*, finally modernized into *once*, whence our *ounce*. Both the inch and the ounce have retained their twelfth-part value in our systems.

Now, the measurements and other *standards* in coinage, are extensive subjects for stimulating monetalogical research and fastening what we learn. Along their high-

ways one may travel either toward the etherial region of metaphysics or toward the more solid, if more sordid, ground of the market-place. A single instance will suffice to show the breadth and the practical import of the study of coins as popular standards. I refer to the ability to detect the false, and prevent counterfeiting. An accurate defining and setting forth of these standards with this view alone, entitles such study to rank with the dignity of science. It would be a valuable, practical outcome of Monetology ; for few are aware "what a hell of witchcraft lies in the small orb of one particular"—coin.

I have cited with some particularity the essential intimacy of Numismatics, metrology, and minting. But Monetology necessarily contemplates, with reference to its own life, various other sciences which it is enough merely to have named.

I have thus attempted to indicate, rather than to define, much less to formulate, a line of study which seems worthy of the recognition due to a science embracing in its circuit the pleasures of mental culture, and the commonplace necessities of daily physical life. Though the presentment may have suffered from vagueness and possible incoherence, yet there may be suggestive strength in a picture made of a few rough blotches of light and shadow, without trimness of outline or definiteness of detail. I have sought to suggest a fuller and more exact and orderly study for those who, not without erudition in these directions, have yet pursued it as a thing of "shreds and patches," wanting unity because wanting purpose ; wanting a place because wanting a name. I have aimed to establish a closer brotherhood among the physical and the historical sciences, to separate pecuniary from intellectual profit, to enlarge the sympathies of specialists, and particularly to broaden the numismatic view.

I have looked towards the more general yet more specific recognition and study of metrological, economic, and artistic standards chiefly as exemplified in our coinage and with reference to its improvement and better protection.

Let us think less of the dealing in, and mere serial collecting of coins, than the mental handling of the various human interests which surround them. Perhaps the most practically useful recommendation here possible to make, may be given in the apt language of President Eliot : "I maintain that the young science deserves to be admitted with all possible honors to the circle of the liberal arts, and that a study fitted to train faculties of the highest value, both to the individual and to society, which are not trained by the studies now chiefly pursued in youth, ought to be admitted on terms of perfect equality to the academic curriculum."

A coin as a specimen of glyptic art, and the epitomized type of all art, seems to claim a sort of divine right to be regarded as the truest symbol of the intellectual life of man. And in contemplating coins and coinage in this, the broadest, most comprehensive, most humane aspect, I have discerned a great body of facts making for a common purpose, and worthy of the consideration due to a Master-Science. And this I have ventured to call the Science of Monetology.

On motion of Mr. Richard S. Ely, the special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. DuBois for his valuable addition to our archives.

A Paper on the "Henry Jernegan's Silver Cistern Medal," by Honorary Member W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, was read.

## HENRY JERNEGAN'S SILVER CISTERN.

The so-called Carolina Medal, better known perhaps as the Cistern Medal, has long been a disputed piece. In the *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, 1869, (Vol. iii, p. 68,) reasons were given for what most numismatists now believe to be its true assignment; but, partly from the fact that no one seems to have learned very much about Jernegan, and still less about his cistern, which up to a very recent time has been entirely lost from sight or knowledge, this attribution is still doubted by a few. In Dr. Richard Meade's Catalogue, published in 1755, this medal is described, with the note, "This is Mr. Jernegan's Silver Medal, or Ticket, for the sale of his famous cistern." It seems to have been struck in gold, silver and copper (see *Journal*, ii, p. 100). In the Lilliendahl Sale (New York, Dec. 1863), this piece (No. 755) was described for the first time as a Carolina Medal by Mr. Wm. H. Strobridge, and the reasons for so calling it are given in full on the page of the *Journal* last mentioned, with some comments by the late Prof. Anthon, who doubted the correctness of Mr. Strobridge's ascription, and first, I believe, called attention to the forgotten note, for which he acknowledged his own indebtedness to Mr. Cogan,—and further raised some queries as to who was Henry Jernegan, and what was his cistern. Mr. J. H. Taylor, in response, quoted from Knight's *Pictorial London*, iii, 87, a reference to a petition of Henry Jernegan, a goldsmith of London, who "had made a Silver Cistern, that had been acknowledged by all persons of skill who had seen the same, to excel whatever of the kind had been attempted in this kingdom; that, after an expense of several thousand pounds on the workmanship alone, exclusive of the weight in silver, and after great hazards in the furnace, and four years of application to the raising and adorning the model, the Cistern now remained on his hands." Jernegan asked to be allowed to dispose of it by lottery, and the medals which are now under consideration were given with the tickets. But what became of the cistern, or indeed what it was, no one seems to have been able to discover. I think, therefore, that all American numismatists will be interested to know something about it; and I take pleasure in sending you an extract from a letter lately printed in the *London Athenæum*, which I think satisfactorily answers these questions. How the cistern got to Russia does not appear, but possibly some contemporary account of the drawing of the lottery may yet be discovered, which would enlighten us on that point. The extract is as follows:—

The remarkable collection of reproductions of Russian art treasures in metal and other materials, which has been made by permission of the late Emperor of Russia for the Museum at South Kensington, will shortly be exhibited to the public. Included in it are many pieces of English plate of curious interest to those familiar with the history of our manufactures. The most striking of these is a great silver wine cistern, of most unusual dimensions—about five and a half feet long, and massive in proportion, the original weighing more than a quarter of a ton, and being made of the higher or "Britannia" standard. It stands on couchant leopards, and is decorated in *répoussé*, with groups of young bacchanals, gracefully designed, playing around cars drawn by leopards, and the edge is wreathed with vine leaves and grapes. The original forms part of the treasure of the plate room of the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg, and is certainly one of the most remarkable pieces of English plate known to exist. It is hall-marked 1734-5; but besides the hall-mark there is a maker's mark, a shield bearing a mitre and the letters K. A. beneath. This has now been identified by Mr. Henry Rollason, of Messrs. Elkington's, as the mark, specially registered for plate of the Britannia standard, of Charles

Kandler, who carried on business in St. Martin's Lane in 1727, and afterwards in Jermyn Street, near St. James's Church. There is a large contemporary engraving of this great piece of silver-smith's work, bearing the name "Henricus Jernegan Londini inuenit, 1735," and the weight, "*octo millium unciarum*," with the dimensions. Nothing of its history seems to be known in Russia, nor was it, until selected by Englishmen for reproduction, suspected to have been made in London.

Prof. Anthon afterwards found an item in Bowyer's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," (London, 1812, Vol. II, p. 513, note,) and which is printed in the *Journal*, v, p. 69, giving further information about Jernegan himself, and the number of the medals issued; from this it would seem that it is not so scarce a piece as has usually been supposed. I quote the item below, which gives all the information I now possess in relation to the matter. It is curious that the cistern should have passed so completely from sight and knowledge.

Henry Jernegan, "a Goldsmith and Jeweller in Russell-street," made the curious silver cistern which was disposed of by Lottery about the year 1740, and of which there is a fine engraving by Vertue. The price of a ticket was either five or six shillings, and the purchaser had a silver medal into the bargain, valued about 3s. There were, I believe, 30,000 tickets, and the medal induced numerous people to buy them. The ingenious Artist was fourth son of Sir Francis Jerningham (or *Jernegan*, which was the original name), a family long seated at Cossey in Norfolk. He died Nov. 8, 1761; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden, where the following lines by Mr. Aaron Hill, are inscribed on his tomb:—

All, that *accomplish'd* body lends mankind,  
From earth receiving, he to earth resign'd;  
All, that e'er graced a soul, from *Heaven* he drew,  
And took back, with him, as an Angel's due!

Mr. Burr moved the special vote of thanks to Mr. Marvin for his valuable paper. Adopted.

The Secretary read the following letter from Corresponding Member Walter Trumbull:

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, Feb. 13, 1884.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary, etc.*

Dear Sir:—Allow me to thank you for the Annual Report of our Society so kindly sent to me. Though amid the wanderings of a somewhat restless and still busier life, I have not kept pace with the advancement in archaeological and numismatic knowledge, still I feel something is due the Society that has so long remembered me. Permit me, therefore, to tender through you a box, expressed to-day, of pottery made by Pueblo Indians, the lineal descendants of the Aztecs; also, two bracelets, made by a brother of Manuelito, head chief of the Navajoes. The pottery specimens, though of recent manufacture, are in the images and the style whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Santa Fe is a much better place than Albuquerque to obtain such pottery. This is a commercial, that, a tourist's town, and the Indians are sufficiently civilized to take their wares to the best market. A good deal is brought here, but I enclose a photograph of a curiosity vender's shop in Santa Fe, which will speak for itself. It is needless to say, the proprietor claims a fabulous age for many specimens for which he asks a fabulous price.

We have in New Mexico and Arizona the Pueblo Indians, who live in villages, till the soil, make pottery, and pursue peaceful avocations; and the nomadic tribes, Apaches, Navajoes, and Mescaleros, who have largely conquered and supplemented them. The latter tribes have herds of sheep and cattle, but are warlike by nature, and delight in diversifying the life of the shepherd by hunting and occasional hair-raising. Strange to say, the followers of Abel raise all the Cain, while the children of Cain, the tillers of the soil, follow in the footsteps of the peaceable Abel. But so much has been published about our Indians, their customs, their history, arts, civilization and modes of life, that I can add little to the story. Our practical people, coming in frequent contact with them, have the vulgar idea that distance lends enchantment to the view, and think that an intelligent, educated gentleman like Cushing, who foregoes the comforts of civilization, and the cultivation of a refined home, to dwell for years in Zuni, is of that great genius to madness near allied. It is to be hoped the results to mankind may be commensurate with his enthusiasm.

On motion of Mr. De Morgan, the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Walter Trumbull for his donations of pottery, etc.; also, for his exceedingly enjoyable letter.

The following communication was then read from Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent:

*Dear Mr. Poillon:*—I am at present so busy with the preparation of the Catalogue of the Greek and Roman series of the Anthon Collection, that I find myself unable to respond, as I wished, to your polite invitation to me to prepare a paper for the Annual Meeting of the Society, treating of the importance of Numismatics in relation to ancient history and geography. In the meantime I learn that the beautiful electrotypes of the Greek and Roman coins in the British Museum have reached the room of our Society, and I know that a simple glance over the seven frames containing these handsome copies, will do a great deal more toward persuading people of their great value to history and geography, than all the poor preaching I could do.

But the beneficial influence of this fine collection will not end with its direct appeal to the attention of scientists alone; it will have in practical New York a most practical influence on many branches of trade that are always seeking for information. Evidently, while the scholar will enjoy reviewing his classical studies—history, geography, mythology, palaeography, metrology, etc.—by the aid of these little monuments, which do not lie, we must think of the favorable interest that this collection will create among artists, who will find there, contained within fifteen feet of wall space, a whole history of Greek art from its very rudimentary beginnings down to its last breath, at the beginning of the Christian era. Here, within our reach, we have exact copies of the monuments produced under the influence of a Callon, Canachus, Calamis, Myron, Phidias, Scopas, Praxiteles, Lysippus, etc. But from a purely practical point of view, the ornamental and industrial art-workers are those who may obtain the greatest benefit from the influence of this new addition to the Society collections. These hardworking fellows, whose brains are constantly taxed for new designs, which, as soon as made, are through machinery reproduced by the thousand and scattered all over the country, will find an inexhaustable mine of ideas and suggestions in the



examination of this collection. Suppose, for instance, that prize cups are ordered from a silversmith for some horse or yacht races. Well, where could the artist find better and more healthful suggestions than in the devices of Greek coins representing the incidents of the Olympian games, or the naval victories of various Greek rulers? What more charming bas-relief could grace a horse-race cup than the quadriga on the reverse of Syracusan Medallions? Would not the allegory from the monster Scylla, on the Athenian helmet, on coins of Thurium, be the fittest and most artistic device to ornament the side of a yacht-race cup?

But I see that I am preaching, and I must confine myself within the limits of your request. The sight of the coin of Pandosia, contained in Frame No. 2, Class C, No. 11, recalls to my mind a personal remembrance of the importance of that little piece of metal towards the elucidation of controverted historical facts. Pandosia, the city of Bruttium, which struck this coin some time during the fifth century B. C., has occupied the mind of many scholars for many centuries. It was under her walls that Alexander, King of Epirus, came to his end under peculiar and dramatic circumstances, as related by Strabo, Titus Livius, and others. These authors say that Alexander, King of Epirus, having consulted the oracle of Zeus Dodonaeus, resolved to go and subdue the Lucanians, who had revolted. The oracle had told him to keep prudently away from the river Acheron and the city of Pandosia, both of which are, as you know, to be found in Epirus. Therefore Alexander understood that safety commanded him to leave his own kingdom; and he started on his expedition to Italy against the Lucanians and the Bruttians, far distant, as he thought, from Acheron and Pandosia. After going through Lucania in triumph, he came under the walls of a city near a river. Alexander placed his army on three small hills commanding the city, but, while he was preparing his attack, heavy rains swelled the river so much that it overflowed and separated the three "corps d'armée" from each other. The besieged, perceiving their opportunity, came out of the city and destroyed the two wings of his army. Alexander resolved to avenge the defeat, and taking advantage of the fact that the recent floods had destroyed the bridge, and that its ruins formed a ford in the river, he was in the act of crossing, when he heard a soldier near him say (cursing the stream which bore the evil name of one in Hades), "River, you are rightly named Acheron." Too late he learned that in trying to shun the places mentioned by the oracle, he had come to another Pandosia and another Acheron. He had not yet landed on the other side, when a Lucanian struck him with his javelin. The king fell dead from his horse, and the river carried away his body.

Such is the narrative resumé of the defeat of Alexander and his army, and it will be easily understood how eager archaeologists have been in attempting to locate the place where once stood this city. For several centuries various locations have been assigned to our Pandosia, but without definite result; the uncertainty was increased by the fact that there was one Pandosia in Epirus, one in Lucania, and another in Bruttium, and these are often confounded by ancient writers. It had not been possible to locate even the position of the river Acheron, or to recognize it with certainty in any of the rivers of the Neaithos valley, until in 1870 the late Signor Castellani sold me the small silver coin of which we see here a faithful copy. On one side it bears the Greek word *ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ*, accompanying the head of the nymph of that name. On the reverse is represented a youthful male figure standing, naked, holding a patera and an olive-branch; at his feet is a fish. A legend accompanying this type reads

*KP1012*. Thanks to this little piece of metal, the veil that obscured the location of Pandosia was lifted. The name on one of her coins of the well known river Crathis showed that the small stream Acheron was a tributary of the more important Crathis, and with this starting point M. François Lenormant was able during a recent journey in Italy to locate the site of Pandosia, and to ascertain that the river known under the modern name of Mucone is the ancient Acheron, fatal to Alexander and his Epirote army.

I might multiply *ad infinitum* examples of the same kind, but I shall content myself to say with Lenormant, without leaving Italy, that if it were not for the presence of numismatic monuments, we should be in almost perfect ignorance of the history of the Greek cities of Italy. To finish this hasty communication permit me to submit a brief list of some Roman sovereigns, which will show also the importance of numismatic data to Roman history.

Fulvia Plautiana is absolutely unknown in history. She is revealed to us by a single coin, struck at Thyatira of Lydia, bearing her name and portrait. From the character and style of art of that piece, she is supposed to have been the wife of Pescennius Niger, whose coins it resembles.

While historians give us many particulars about the mother of Alexander Severus, Julia Mamaca, they leave his wife, Sallustria Barbia Orbiana, in entire forgetfulness. She is known only through her marbles and her coins. One of her coins struck at Alexandria proves that she was already the wife of Alexander during the fifth year of his reign (A. D. 226), when he was twenty-one years of age.

Ammienus Marcellinus speaks of the wife of Maximinus, but does not mention her name. Numismatists have classified the numerous coins of Paulina as being those of Maximinus's wife. They have arrived at that conclusion, first, on account of the similitude of Paulina's coins with those of Maximinus; and second, for the reason of the great likeness between Paulina and Maximinus's son Maximus.

Marcia Otacilia Severa is hardly mentioned by historians. Her coins are, as you are aware, very common, the most interesting of which are those struck for the famous "Ludi Saeculares," given under the reign of her husband Philippus, for the millennium of the foundation of Rome (A. D. 248).

The tyrant Tiberius Claudius Marcius or Marius Pacatianus is totally ignored by history. His coins, all in billon, are extremely scarce. One of these would make us think that Pacatianus had foreseen that history would treat him with contempt, for it is one of the very few Roman coins that are dated and thus gives us the time of its issue. It is preserved in the National Cabinet of France, and is as follows: IMP. TI. CL. MAR. PACATIANVS. AVG. Radiated bust of Pacatianus to right, with paludamentum. Rev. ROMAE. AETERN. AN. MILL. ET. PRIMO. (Thus A. U. C. 1001, A. D. 248.) Rome seated to left, on a shield, holding Victory and hasta.

Herennia Etruscilla is only known by one inscription and her numerous coins. One of them bears the inscription of SAECVLVM. NOVVM. Another represents her with her husband, Decius, and her sons Etruscus and Hostilianus; very little mention is made in history of this last Caesar, whose name was Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus.

Cornelia Supera's existence is revealed only by her very rare billon coins. She must have reigned about the time of the millennium. The same may be said of Maritima, but her coins are more plentiful. One struck at Viminacium proves that she

reigned in A. U. C. 1007, A. D. 254, therefore she must have borne some relation to Valerian. We should hardly know of the wife of Gallienus, Cornelia Salonina, if it were not by the presence of her numerous coins.

Sulpicia Druantilla is not mentioned by historians, but her few coins in billon that have come down to us, show by their style, quality of metal and particular mode of striking, and also by comparison with those of Regalianus, that she must have reigned at the same time as that tyrant. A further proof exists in the fact that her coins have been always found in Moesia, where Regalianus was proclaimed Emperor.

Ulpia Severina, mentioned in history as wife of Aurelian, but not named. Her coins are very common. Magnia Urbica is unknown except by her coins. One preserved in the British Museum represents her with the emperor Carinus. Nigrinianus is totally unknown except by the coins struck by some emperor for his consecratio about A. D. 280.

Col. Sawyer moved that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Featherdant for his very instructive communication. Carried.

The Nominating Committee, Messrs. Oliver, Dodd, and Low made their report.

On motion of Mr. Groh, the report was received and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Zabriskie nominated Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., to be added to the list of nominees for Vice President, with the understanding that the three Vice Presidents having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected in the order of priority, according to the number of votes cast.

The President appointed Messrs. Low, Pryer, and Loverell as Tellers.

The balloting then proceeded, the result reported by the Tellers being the election of

Daniel Parish, Jr., *President*; Andrew C. Zabriskie, John M. Dodd, Jr., Robert Hewitt, Jr., *Vice Presidents*; William Poillon, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; Richard Hoe Lawrence, *Librarian*; Chas. Henry Wright, *Curator of Numismatics*; Henry De Morgan, *Curator of Archaeology*; William R. Weeks, *Historiographer*.

Mr. Weeks moved the following: "That the Society's Room be opened for the use of the members on the third Tuesday Evening of each month hereafter, instead of the second Tuesday Evenings as heretofore." Carried.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. Parish exhibited two German tin medals. Obv. A globe inscribed with the words, "America, Europe, Asia, Africa." Military implements underneath and on each side; above, a pair of scales hangs from a cloud. over the cloud is the following inscription, "Look at the scale; it brings to light joy or sorrow." Rev. Inscription, "Almost the whole world is about to

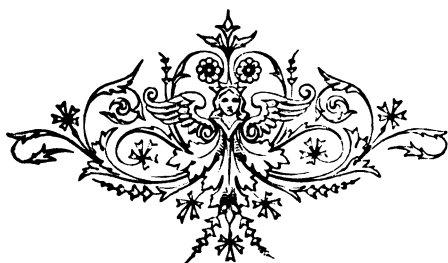
unsheath the sword; Let crown and throne bloom with the palms of peace, Speak thou to the German Empire this great word of blessing, Peace be with you." 1778. Size 24. A tin medal supposed to refer to John Law's Mississippi scheme. Obv. A man weeping, with a portion of the globe before him. Ins. "He weeps over the stupidity of his times." Rev. The same, but laughing. Inscription, "He laughs over the stupidity of his times." No date. Size 18.

Upon motion of Mr. Rowell, the Executive Committee were authorized to have five hundred copies of these Proceedings printed.

Mr. Betts moved that the paper read at the January meeting from Corresponding Member John B. Lillard, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., entitled "The Small Stone Graves in White County, Tenn.," be printed with these Proceedings.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.



## THE SMALL STONE GRAVES IN WHITE COUNTY, TENN.

BY JOHN B. LILLARD, M. D.

(Read before the Society, January 15, 1884.)

In October, 1875, after a lengthy correspondence with Prof. Spencer F. Baird, then Assistant Manager of the Smithsonian Institute, I was commissioned as a Special Agent by him to visit White and Putnam Counties in East Tennessee, and investigate the remains of the little graves so common in those counties, and try to obtain for the Smithsonian Institute some good specimens of pottery, bones, etc. So, acting under these instructions, I left Nashville for Sparta, the nearest point. Sparta, the county seat of White County, is one hundred miles east of Nashville, situated in what is commonly known as the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains. I arrived on Monday, which was County Court day, and a larger number than usual of country people was in town. I took advantage of this to converse with many, in hopes of being able to hear of some locality where the graves had not been disturbed, but was unsuccessful. In what is known as "Hickory Bottom," near Sparta, the largest number have been found, but upon enquiry I learned that most of them, if not all in this locality, had been plowed up. The graves are small rock-vaults and entirely beneath the surface, and the bottom land in the valleys, where they are most numerous, being more fertile, it has of course been in constant cultivation. I was told that as the top rock of these little graves or vaults dulled and broke the plow points, the farmers have in plowing taken out the rocks and plowed up the graves indiscriminately, thus forever destroying one of the richest fields for archaeologists. In the locality just mentioned, over three hundred have been thus lost, and perhaps among these some of the finest specimens.

On Tuesday I visited the farm of Mr. Sperry, three and one-half miles west of Sparta. Mr. Sperry's father was one of the first settlers in this locality, and he himself has lived on the farm where he now resides, seventy-nine years. He told me he had plowed up at least one hundred graves, but did not know of one that had not been opened. We visited together the place where these little graves had been found. It was a cultivated field in a beautiful valley; there were no indications of them to be seen by walking over the field, but by taking a hoe and digging about four inches we came to the top rock, which, when removed, disclosed the vault, which I measured; its dimensions were twenty-two inches long, fourteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. They are constructed of sandstone, which is not found in the valleys or coves, but comes from the summit of the mountains. We opened six in the field, all of which had been opened previously, but could find nothing worth preserving.

On Wednesday, accompanied by Dr. J. W. Sawyer, I visited the farm of Mr. Wilson, seven and one-half miles southwest of Sparta, and examined nearly thirty graves, all of which had been previously opened. They were all similar to those examined on Mr. Sperry's place, with the exception of one or two that had no rock at the bottom. Mr. Wilson informed me he had dug up a large number of them, and had found several fine specimens of pottery which were filled with charcoal; all the specimens were urn-shaped and contained figures or heads on them. He had given them away, or allowed his children to play with them until they were broken up; he had always found a skull with the bones of some small animal in all he had opened.

On the following day I visited the farm of Wm. Doyle, about five miles south of Sparta, known as Doyle's Cove. This is the place where Judge Haywood, author of "Haywood's History, Natural and Aboriginal, of Tennessee," Knoxville, Tenn., 1823, made his investigations sixty years ago. We found Mr. Doyle well acquainted with all the localities in the Cove, and he cheerfully told us he would give us all the assistance we needed, and that there were two of the graves in his yard which had never been opened. Owing to the immense growth of weeds, we were some time in finding the exact location, but finally struck the top rock of what I shall designate as Grave No. 1. With a large knife I carefully removed the earth and succeeded in finding a very fair specimen of pottery, but in removing the earth and charcoal it separated into three parts; it was bowl-shaped, made of clay and shells with a projection from the rim, with a rude female face. Nothing more was found, except small pieces of bones, which crumbled as soon as exposed to the air. After emptying it entirely I found the measurement of the vault to be twenty-one and a half inches long, fourteen and a half inches wide and twelve inches deep. The rocks that formed the vault were flat pieces of sandstone, the sides, the ends and the bottom being each formed of a single piece; they were irregular in their shape, just as they are found on the summit of the mountains; the top rock was much larger than any of the rest, being sufficient to cover the whole vault. In Grave No. 2, at the side of No. 1, I found almost a complete skull; it had separated, but all parts were complete; the lower jaw contained twelve teeth and the upper seven. From these I would say it was an adult; the skull was of a small size, but different from the skulls of the ordinary Mound Builders that I have seen, the forehead not being so flat; beside the skull mentioned, I found the bones of some small animal. This grave differed from all the rest in having a limestone rock at one end.

Very much has been written in regard to the little graves since Haywood first noticed them in 1823, but as yet very little has been learned. Most writers regard them as those of the Mound Builders, but in no other places do we find buried the head only, and in very few places outside of Tennessee have these small burial vaults been discovered.

On my return to Nashville, I forwarded the specimens to the Smithsonian Institute; the bones were turned over to the Army and Navy Museum, where they now are. I hope soon to be able to make a second visit, as I have lately learned of a Cove, where I am told there are a large number of the little graves that have never been disturbed.





# CATALOGUE OF MEMBERS.







# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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## FOUNDERS.

April 6, 1858.

---

EDWARD GROH.  
JAMES OLIVER.  
DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.  
\*HENRY WHITMORE.  
\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.  
ALFRED BOUGHTON.  
\*EZRA HILL.

\*AUGUSTUS B. SAGE.  
\*ASHER D. ATKINSON, M.D.  
JOHN COOPER VAIL.  
W. H. MORGAN.  
THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M.D., LL.D.  
THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

---

## INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

---

FRANK H. NORTON.  
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.  
JOHN HANNA.  
JAMES OLIVER.

†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.  
FRANK LEATHE.  
EDWARD GROH.  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.

\*WILLIAM WOOD SEYMOUR.

\*Deceased.

(33)

† Now Isaac Francis Wood.



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson John Lossing, LL. D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
*W. S. Frederick Mayers, China,	February 17, 1859
*Montrose W. Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
*Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*David T. Valentine, New York,	July 28, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M.D., Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Joseph J. Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
*William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
*Rev. William Wood Seymour,	December 1, 1874
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Henry R. Linderman, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*Col. J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Barclay V. Head, London, England,	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England,	January 18, 1881
*Francois Lenormant, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
Hon. Eli K. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1882
Henry Schliemann, LL. D., Athens, Greece,	March 20, 1883
Désirè Charnay, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Dr. Julius Friedlaender, Berlin, Germany,	November 20, 1883
John Evans, D.C.L., LL. D., London, England,	November 20, 1883

\*Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Charles H. Morse, Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1859
Walter Trumbull, Albuquerque, New Mexico,	April 24, 1864
Edward Honor Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Frederick H. James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
Jacob Titus Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
Joseph Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major Charles Porter Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
Samuel Heaton, Platt Kills, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
William Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
W. Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Frederick Stanton Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Alfred B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Charles E. Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
Robert Coulton Davis, Ph. G., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Eben Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George Taylor Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868
Thomas Tomlinson Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend (Bennett P. O.) Pa.	June 25, 1868
James Nelson, Cold Spring, N. Y.	November 12, 1868
Henry Clay Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
William Busam, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Edward M. Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheame, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. B., Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
*Henry W. Henfrey, London, England,	November 18, 1879
George Frederick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1880
Henry W. Holland, LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 16, 1880

\* Deceased.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 16, 1880
Herbert A. Grueber, London, England,	January 18, 1881
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	February 16, 1881
Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 28, 1882
Hon. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.	March 20, 1883
Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.	May 15, 1883
John B. Lillard, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.	January 15, 1884

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

Robert Wallace McLachlan, Montreal, Canada,	May 16, 1881
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	May 16, 1882
Sylvester Rosa Koehler, Roxbury, Mass.	November 21, 1882
George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.	March 20, 1883
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 20, 1883
Robert Anderson Hill, London, England,	March 20, 1883
Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Charles John Shoppee, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, England,	March 20, 1883
Angel Vivanco, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 15, 1883
John Rea, M. D., LL. D., London, England,	May 15, 1883
John Gordon, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Prof. Frederick M. Bird, South Bethlehem, Pa.	May 15, 1883
Bror Emil Hildebrand, Stockholm, Sweden,	June 12, 1883
George A. Holmes, Montreal, Canada,	June 12, 1883
Frank D. Andrews, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Hon. Carlos Carranza, New York,	November 20, 1883
William Talbot Ready, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Frederick W. Lincoln, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Patterson Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, Nicosia, Island of Cyprus,	March 18, 1884

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh,	April 6, 1858
James Oliver,	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood,	January 12, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B.	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr.	April 13, 1865
†Joseph N. T. Levick,	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr.	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith,	February 22, 1866
*Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D.	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf,	April 11, 1867

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

37

†Gen. John Watts De Peyster,	April 25, 1867
*John Antoine Amelung,	June 13, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood,	July 16, 1867
†George Hamden Lovett,	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts,	February 27, 1868
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL. M.	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M.	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmano,	December 1, 1874
†John Edward Poillon,	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer,	June 4, 1875
Gaston L. Feuarent,	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon,	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D.	January 16, 1877
*Sigmund K. Harzfeld,	May 15, 1877
†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood,	January 15, 1878
†John M. Dodd, Jr.	January 15, 1878
Henry De Morgan,	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	November 19, 1878
†Charles H. Wright,	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye,	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter,	January 21, 1879
†Rev. George C. Athole,	January 21, 1879
†William Boerum Wetmore,	May 20, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward,	November 18, 1879
Solomon Woolf, A. M.	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham,	March 16, 1880
†George Merryweather,	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M.	May 18, 1880
Clement Ferguson,	May 18, 1880
Lyman H. Low,	May 18, 1880
Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringe,	November 16, 1880
†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan,	November 16, 1880
William Henry Hurlbert,	November 16, 1880
†Richard P. Lounsberry,	December 21, 1880
†Alexander McL. Agnew,	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap,	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely,	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory,	February 16, 1881
†Charles P. Britton,	February 16, 1881
†Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr.	February 16, 1881
†Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr,	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston,	February 16, 1881
Henry C. Howells,	February 16, 1881
William A. Hammond, M. D.	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz,	March 15, 1881
†Cyrus J. Lawrence,	March 15, 1881
†Juan M. Ceballos, Jr.	March 15, 1881

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

†Hon. Stephen Burdett Hyatt, A. M., LL. B.	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay,	March 15, 1881
†Frederick A. Sawyer,	March 15, 1881
Lucius J. N. Stark,	May 17, 1881
†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
†Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
†Andrew E. Douglas,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
Edward S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edouard Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Julius H. Hagen,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882
J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr,	May 16, 1882
Col. Walter Cutting,	May 16, 1882
Francis W. Doughty,	May 16, 1882
William R. Weeks,	May 16, 1882
David L. Walter,	May 16, 1882
Frank Abbott, M. D.	June 28, 1882
William Austin,	June 28, 1882
Robert A. Caldwell, M. D.	June 28, 1882
*†Jay B. Cornell,	June 28, 1882
Frederick W. Christern,	June 28, 1882
Frank E. Draper,	June 28, 1882
Richard Esterbrook, Jr.	June 28, 1882
Thomas P. Grinnell,	June 28, 1882
Robert E. Livingston,	June 28, 1882
†Pierre Lorillard,	June 28, 1882
†Charles Storrs,	June 28, 1882
Frederick E. Canfield,	June 28, 1882
†Anthony Pfund,	November 21, 1882
Thomas B. Brown,	November 21, 1882
†William H. Young,	November 21, 1882
John Sherman,	January 23, 1883
Herbert F. Soverell,	January 23, 1883
Edward Rowell,	March 20, 1883
Charles P. Noyes,	May 15, 1883
Isaac Carillo,	May 15, 1883
Edward C. Spofford,	May 15, 1883
Col. Andrew Glassell Dickinson,	May 15, 1883
Miguel De Aldama,	May 15, 1883
Henry C. Allen,	May 15, 1883
Carl Pfeiffer,	May 15, 1883
Williston Walker,	May 15, 1883
John C. F. Randolph,	May 15, 1883
John F. Willets,	May 15, 1883
Sylvanus C. Boynton,	June 12, 1883
Isaac Blum,	June 12, 1883
Charles Blandy,	June 12, 1883
George R. Cathcart,	June 12, 1883

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

39

Robert Hobart Smith,	June 12, 1883
Peter H. Morris,	June 12, 1883
Edward R. Johnes,	June 12, 1883
Elliot F. Shepard,	June 12, 1883
†T. Harrison Garrett,	June 12, 1883
†Allison W. Jackman,	June 12, 1883
Ivan C. Michels,	June 12, 1883
Gen. Charles P. Stone,	November 20, 1883
Thomas S. Collier,	November 20, 1883
†Alfred J. Bloor,	November 20, 1883
†Miss Rachel T. Barrington,	January 15, 1884
†James B. Wilson, Jr.	January 15, 1884
†James Muhlenberg Bailey,	March 18, 1884

† Life Members.







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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK

1885





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK,

AT THE  
Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 17th, 1885.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



NEW YORK:  
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, UNIVERSITY BUILDING.  
1885.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
GIFT OF  
THE SOCIETY

*Jan 26, 1925.*



## OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1885.

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### **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

### **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.      FRANK ABBOTT, M. D.  
DAVID LEON WALTER, LL. B.

### **Secretary.**

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

### **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

### **Librarian.**

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

### **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

### **Curator of Archaeology.**

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

### **Historiographer.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 17, 1885, at 8 o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Special Meeting, December 11, 1884, and Regular Meeting, January 20, 1885, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee then submitted their Annual Report, as follows:—

In accordance with the requirements of Chapter Second, By-Laws, we herewith respectfully present our Eleventh Annual Report, as follows:

During the past year four regular, one special, and four informal meetings of the Society and eight meetings of the Committee have been held.

Our Treasurer's report is very gratifying, and shows that we are now able to meet our current expenses without having recourse to the liberality of individual members. His suggestions in reference to the Lincoln Dies ought to receive attention at this meeting.

The work of the Librarian and Curators have been marked by unusual zeal and discrimination; the details will be presented in their special reports. The results must attract approval from the number and variety of the additions to the Library and Cabinets.

In the fall of the present year the cabinets of the Society were further enriched by a valuable gift, secured by our fellow-member Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, who induced Corresponding Member Carlos Carranza, Consul of the Argentine Republic, to generously purchase and donate two cases of fac-similes of coins and medals prepared by the artists, Messrs. Ready & Son of the British Museum, for exhibition at the Electrical



Exhibition held at Philadelphia. Since these cases have become the property of the Society, they have been exhibited, in compliance with the wishes of the donor, in Boston and New York, and in every instance reflecting credit on our Society.

The recent presentation of the medals struck under the auspices of this Society for the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, to commemorate the erection of the Washington Statue in Wall Street, was an event of special interest, and tended to bring our Society prominently before the public. The Committee having charge of this medal have prepared a report, which will be submitted for your consideration this evening.

Our last Annual Proceedings and a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws have been printed at the personal expense of several members by subscription. The importance of continuing the publication of the Annual Report cannot be overestimated, furnishing as it does a *résumé* of our transactions, as well as giving information to other Societies by an exchange of publications.

The Committee believe that the comfort and convenience of the members has been as carefully provided for as it is possible to do in these limited quarters.

Our Society has lost by death during the past year Honorary Member Edward Cogan ; Corresponding Members Charles H. Morse, Samuel Eaton, Bror Emil Hildebrand, and Harrison Wright, Ph.D. ; Life Members Charles Storrs and Rev. George C. Athole, and Resident Member Thomas P. Grinnell.

Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members Fletcher H. Bangs, and Prof. William J. Stillman ; Corresponding Members Charles J. H. Woodbury, Rev. Samuel D. Peet, Dr. Frederick Larkin, and Gulio de Petra ; Honorary Members Lea Ahlborn, and Alfred von Sallet.

The following propositions have been received, approved by the Committee, and we recommend their election :— Harry Benjamin Hanford, Alfred J. Manning, Peter B. Wyckoff, and General Lloyd Aspinwall for Resident Membership ; George W. Rode, George W. Massamore, M. D., Robert Anderson Hill, Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., and Charles John Shoppee for permanent Corresponding Membership ; and George B. Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y., Theodore F. Rose, Ivoryton, Conn., and Hans Olof Hildebrand of Stockholm, Sweden, for two years, Corresponding Membership.

Your Secretary takes pleasure in reporting that the Society is in good standing, and sustains its reputation at home and abroad as being one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States.

Our rolls now consist of 21 Honorary, 80 Corresponding, and 130 Resident Members ; total number, 231 : being a gain of 2 Honorary, 10 Corresponding, and 13 Resident.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
HENRY DE MORGAN,  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Frossard, the Executive Committee's Report was accepted and adopted.

## ROOM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

*To the President, Officers, and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :*

Your Committee, appointed by virtue of a Resolution passed December 11, 1884, under the title of the Room Committee, to institute and superintend informal meetings of the Society, respectfully report :—

That they commenced their duties on or about December 18th, by issuing and mailing to all the members of the Society circulars notifying them of the appointment of the Committee, its aims and intentions.

That in pursuance of a promise therein contained, notice of each of the informal meetings and the programme thereof have been duly mailed to all Resident Members.

That four informal numismatic meetings have been held; to wit: on the evenings of Jan. 14th, Jan. 28th, Feb. 11th, and March 12th, respectively. At three of said meetings papers have been read by members of the Society, exhibitions of various interesting series of coins and medals made, and much numismatic information and instruction given and acquired in an informal manner, and to the mutual advantage and entertainment of the members present. The attendance has been satisfactory and at each of these meetings your Committee has been pleased to see members who had not theretofore attended, and in some instances those who have rarely been present at our formal business meetings.

The Committee regards the holding of informal numismatic meetings, where no routine executive business is transacted, as no longer an experiment, but an assured success. Interest has been manifested to an unexpected extent, and a fund (still small, being the voluntary contribution of those members present at one of the meetings, but which will no doubt by like contributions be increased to an adequate sum,) has been started to print the papers read and to be read at these meetings and any interesting details of coins or medals exhibited, as the numismatic transactions of this Society. We suggest, while on this subject, that the trifling charges incurred for these meetings, mailing circulars, etc., be hereafter made a Society expense and not dependent on subscription.

The Committee in resigning their trust at this, the expiration of their short term of office, trust that their successors, taking advantage of their experiences and such measure of success as they have met with, and avoiding the errors they may have committed, will succeed in increasing the interest, scope and utility of these numismatic meetings until they become, as your Committee believe they ought to and can be made to be, among the most important of the advantages offered by the Society to its members.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

DAVID L. WALTER, *Chairman,*  
 LYMAN H. LOW,  
 GASTON L. FEUARDENT,  
*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. John E. Poillon, the Report was received and placed on file.

#### WASHINGTON MEDAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Committee, appointed to confer with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York on the subject of a Washington Medal, presented the following Report :—

Your Committee, appointed to confer with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, beg leave to present the following Report, as the result of their co-labors :—

That the selection of a suitable prize design, to be chosen from a number of competitive designs, was submitted to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tiffany, St. Gaudens, and Feuardent, who selected as the most artistic and appropriate device, one which proved to be the work of Mr. Charles Osborn of this city. The execution of the design was on consultation forwarded to the eminent artist, Lea Ahlborn of Stockholm, Sweden, who cut the dies and had the bronze medals struck, which were duly delivered by your Committee to the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 21, 1885. The occasion was a notable one, and the presentation took place before the joint Committees of the City of New York, the Chamber of Commerce, and this Society.

The total cost of the commission having exceeded the amount of the appropriation, your Committee take pleasure in stating that the deficit was immediately provided by two members of our Society, and by the efforts of the Committee a few copies were secured for presentation on behalf of our Society to some of the Colleges and Art Institutions, our own cabinets possessing two of the medals. The reverse of the medal shows the Society's Seal grouped with those of the City of New York and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, thus medallically perpetuating our corporate existence in connection with an event of interest alike to the numismatist and archaeologist.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Doughty, the Report of the Washington Medal Committee was received, and the Committee continued.

#### ANTHON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Low, as Secretary of this Committee, made the following Report:—

It is with feelings of satisfaction that your Committee can report the completion and partial distribution of the medal, which it was resolved by the Society should be struck in memory of its late lamented Chairman.

The beauty of design and skillful execution of the memento is a matter of universal acknowledgment, and the members of the Society are to be congratulated upon having so faithful a likeness of their deceased President. I have conveyed the thanks of the Committee to Miss Lea Ahlborn for the faithful manner in which she has carried out the wishes of the subscribers.

The Committee have received 12 silver and 66 bronze impressions, most of which have been already subscribed for.

On motion of Mr. Drowne, the Report was received and the Committee continued.

Prof. Woolf moved that when 85 bronze and 15 silver impressions shall have been struck, the Anthon medal dies be destroyed and deposited in the cabinets of the Society ; also, that the balance be ordered at once. Adopted.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last Report,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$156 29
From Initiation fees and dues,	.	.	.	.	.	.	392 50
“ Life Membership fees,	.	.	.	.	.	.	140 00
“ Interest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 00
“ Donations,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 00
“ Certificates and Medals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	43 00
“ Library Catalogues,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
							<hr/> \$831 79

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$341 00
“ Stationery, Printing, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 05
“ Library Books,	.	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
“ Engrossing Certificates and Medals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 10
“ Salaries and Expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 59
“ Deposit in Brooklyn Bank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
							<hr/> 501 74
Balance in Treasury,							<hr/> \$330 05

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount invested, \$1,000, 5% Sinking Fund Bond, Chicago and North Western R. R. Co., cost	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$995 00
Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, including Interest,	.	.	.	.	.	.	555 42
Due from General Fund,	.	.	.	.	.	.	409 58
							<hr/> \$1,960 00

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to January 1st, 1885, . . . . .	\$5 32	
Less transferred to General Fund, . . . . .	5 00	
	<hr/>	32
		<hr/>
		50 32

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest to January 1st, 1885, . . . . .	\$31 13	
Less to Librarian for Books, . . . . .	25 00	
	<hr/>	6 13
		<hr/>
		63 13

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$64 95	
Due from General Fund, . . . . .	94 52	
	<hr/>	159 47
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,232 92</u>

In submitting the foregoing Report, I take pleasure in being able for the first time in eleven years to announce to the Society the fact that the annual income from all sources is somewhat in excess of our fixed expenses, and no reason is at this time apparent why this satisfactory condition may not continue.

It will be noticed that the amount on hand is very nearly sufficient to enable us to make good the Life Membership Fund, and that one more fee is all that is needed to allow the investment of another \$1,000 for this account.

Should our membership increase as rapidly for the next two years as it has in the two years just past, we shall be in possession of ample means to meet all reasonable expenses, as well as have it in our power to fund some part (if not all) of the Donation Account (now amounting to \$636.69) as a Library Fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the increase and improvement of the Library as already provided for by a standing resolution of the Society, which requires all donations in money to be so funded, unless otherwise specially stipulated. The only fund now available for such a purpose is the Dr. Isaac Wood Fund, from the interest of which we have during the past year been able to purchase a very important numismatic work.

A very satisfactory addition to our resources has been furnished from the sale of Membership Medals and Certificates, and I would here beg to again call the attention of the Society to the Lincoln medal dies as another possible source of income; among these is a new reverse die which has never been hardened, and from which no impressions have yet been taken. I would suggest the propriety of striking a few in some very soft material, if it can be done without injury to the die, after which it might be hardened, and if the process should prove successful, they could then be struck in

white metal for such as might desire them ; as this second die differs in some particulars from the original, it seems to me there might be some demand for impressions.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Pryor, the Report was adopted.

#### LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, presented the following Report:—

*New York, March 17, 1885.*

Several important numismatic works have been added to the Library during the past year, the most valuable being a complete set of the *London Numismatic Chronicle*, from its commencement in 1836 to 1880. This was purchased with the surplus money contributed toward the British Museum electrotypes. With the interest of the Dr. Isaac Wood Fund was purchased Rasche's great Lexicon in fourteen volumes.

From Mr. Benj. Betts we received a gift of 91 bound volumes and 57 pamphlets and catalogues, important among which are Donaldson's *Architectura Numismatica*, fifteen volumes of Köhler's *Münz-Belustigung*, Appel's *Münzen und Medaillen*, Madai's *Thaler-Cabinet*, Zoachim's *Gröschten-Cabinet*, and many bound auction sale catalogues. Mr. D. L. Walter presented a copy of the best edition of Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain* in 3 vols. From Mr. W. T. R. Marvin we received "The Coins of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta." From Mr. W. S. Baker, his works on the Engraved and Medallion Portraits of Washington. From Mr. Lyman H. Low, Cumont's *Bibliographie de la Numismatique Belge*, and several priced catalogues of coin sales. From Mr. Thomas Warner, a bound copy of the catalogue of his coin sale. From Mr. Isaac F. Wood, Pinkerton's *Essay on Medals*. From Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., a rare manuscript relating to the Vermont coinage.

The total number of additions during the year are as follows: Bound volumes, 131; pamphlets and unbound volumes, 70; catalogues and periodicals, 162.

Donations have been received from: American Museum of Natural History, Archaeological Institute of America, Frank Abbott, M. D., M. Bahrfield, Benjamin Betts, R. A. Brock, Hon. H. W. Cannon, Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Gen. Charles W. Darling, Patterson DuBois, Hon. John Eaton, John Evans, Gaston L. Feuardenet, Ed. Frossard, J. W. Haseltine, Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Robert Hewitt, Jr., S. R. Köhler, Richard H. Lawrence, Lyman H. Low, W. T. R. Marvin, Ivan C. Michels, Dr. Geo. W. Massamora, H. de Morgan, Daniel Parish, Jr., George W. Parsons, A. Pfund, Rev. S. D. Peet, Henry Phillips, Jr., William Poillon, J. W. Powell, Providence Public Library, H. G. Sampson, Chas. Steigerwalt, David L. Walter, Isaac F. Wood, W. E. Woodward, Harrison Wright, G. C. Williamson, A. C. Zabriskie.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE, *Librarian.*

On motion of Mr. Betts, this report was adopted. The Curator reported donations as follows:—

#### CURATOR'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

Since the last regular meeting the Society has received the following donations to its cabinets:—From Henry Booth, 25 silver coins counterstamped by Mexico for the different States, and 3 rubber cards of Mexico. From Edward F. Underhill, 3 specimens of the United States nickel 5 cent pieces without the word "Cents." From Robert A. Hill, 6 English coins in fine condition, viz: crown, half crown and shilling of Charles II, half crown of James II, and shilling and sixpence of Queen Elizabeth. From Benjamin Betts, two wax impressions of the seal of the Dominican Minister.

#### REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

The accessions to the Society's cabinets for the past year have been 49 silver and 151 copper and other metal coins, 18 medals in bronze, white metal and brass, 3 documents, and 2 wax impressions of seals. A detailed statement of the donors and their contributions is herewith appended.

	Silver.	COINS. Copper.	Rubber.	MEDALS.	WAX SEALS.	DOCUMENTS.
Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, . . .				2		
Benjamin Betts, Brooklyn, . . .	4	3			2	
Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie, . . .	25		3			
Col. Walter Cutting, New York, . . .		115				
Ed. Frossard, Irvington, . . .	1					
Edward Groh, Brooklyn, . . .				1		
Robert A. Hill, London, . . .	6					
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, . . .				1		
George W. Massamore, Baltimore, . . .				2		
Daniel Parish, Jr., New York, . . .				1		
John G. Paynter, New York, . . .				1		
Nelson P. Pearson, New York, . . .		27		4		
Charles John Shoppee, London, . . .	13			1		3
Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, . . .				4		
Edward F. Underhill, New York, . . .		3				
John L. Young, . . .				1		
Total,	49	148	3	18	2	3

CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Noyes, the Curator's Report was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

At its last Annual Meeting the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society created a new department, that of Curator of Archaeology, and intrusted me with its care. Unfortunately this department is very poor, and the condition of our present want of room will probably prevent its development for some time to come. For the present our Archaeological Collection contains only few Indian antiquities, and even in this condition we have no space or cases for exhibition; we must not, however, feel disappointed at this state of things, and I would recommend that our attention should be given first to an Archaeological Library. Before thinking of a collection of antiques, we require first a good selection of standard books on archaeology. Our Library, thanks to generous donations, is already rich in numismatic works, and I hope the same attention will be given to its archaeological section. Since last year our collection has been increased by the following donations:—From A. Pfund, a flint-lock pistol; and from F. S. Perkins of Burlington, Wis., 60 flint implements.

H. DE MORGAN, *Curator of Archaeology.*

On motion of Mr. Dodd, this Report was adopted.

Mr. Feuardent moved the special vote of thanks to Mr. F. S. Perkins for his interesting donation of flint implements, and the same was unanimously adopted.

## HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

The First Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, was then presented.

It scarcely seems possible that a whole year has elapsed since the office of Historiographer of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was created; and yet, in this short space of time, nine members of our Society have passed away from the scenes of this busy world, from its cares and anxieties, its studies and its strifes as well as its pleasures; to them time is no more, and eternity is already within their grasp; to them the dim and time-worn secrets of archæology are but as the events of yesterday, clear as the noonday sun, while we still continue to dig and delve into the mysteries of the past, little realizing that the age in which we are living factors will present to the future, things more mysterious and difficult to appreciate, perhaps, than any we have received as a legacy from the past. We should not mourn for those who have passed away, but rather that we are left to plod on and to lay the ground work of future research.

Your Historiographer regrets that he is called upon to record the death of so many of our members, and also that the difficulty of obtaining facts whereof to speak enables him to say so little of those who are worthy of better mention. None of those who have died within the past year have been in the habit of attending our Society's meetings,—except perhaps in the memory of the older members, it may be that EDWARD COGAN of Brooklyn, one of the oldest coin dealers in this vicinity, if not in this country,



was in the habit of showing the treasures that came within his care, and subject to his disposal, to the few choice spirits who occasionally gathered in the room formerly occupied by our Society. His sons are worthy to follow in his footsteps, and their faces are familiar to us all, though seen only in the auction room, where now are sold publicly the choice pieces that once were passed from hand to hand quietly, and when once in any collection, were only sold when it was disposed of in entirety to one purchaser.

Of another of our deceased members, Prof. HILDEBRAND, the following sketch of his life, written by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, leaves no room for further mention :—

When the new illustrated newspaper of Stockholm, during the meeting of the Archaeological Congress in Stockholm, in the year 1874, contained a portrait of the Antiquary of the Kingdom, Bror Emil Hildebrand, and described his activity, he was still continuing the zealous discharge of his duties with undiminished vigor. It has now been checked for ever, and the indefatigable worker has gone to his rest. He died on the 30th August, 1884. His long life, more than that of most persons, has been devoted to work, but he has had the fortune of having been able to give, almost without interruption, his active labors to fields which bore rich harvests before his death. Hildebrand, who was born the 22d February, 1806, lived to the age of nearly eighty years, but his life, as regards its exterior, has not been one of many changes. It could not well be otherwise, since he obtained the office which he afterwards filled for more than forty years, at the early age of 31. Called to Stockholm in the year 1832, in order to assist in arranging the Royal Mint Cabinet, he became Antiquary of the Kingdom in 1837, and resigned only at the end of December, 1879, with the right of continuing to work for the collections, whose administrator he had so long been. He made use of this right until the last. At the commencement of the summer of 1884 he was still daily occupied at the Mint Cabinet, until he had finished arranging the coins of ancient Greece. It is related that on the day this work was completed, he said on arriving home, "I have now executed the commission which I received over fifty years ago." The next day the illness began, which in a short time laid him in his grave.

Hildebrand's complete title, "Antiquary of the Kingdom, Keeper of the Medals, and Secretary of the Academy of Polite Literature, History and Antiquity," shows how varied his activity was, or at least could be. He, who at a near distance has followed this activity, must be astonished at the wonderful capacity for work, the inventive ability and the sense of order, which made it possible for Hildebrand to manage his combined offices so well. During decennaries he kept the Academy's protocol and accounts with his own hands, and also the complete inventory, in which everything that is acquired both for the Historical Museum of the realm and the Royal Mint Cabinet, is fully described. This work is now divided among three different officials. Besides this, he conducted in an excellent manner a very extensive correspondence of a more or less official kind.

Hildebrand has drawn up in substance, with his own hands, nearly or quite all the almost innumerable resolutions and other writings which have emanated from the Academy during more than forty years, and he has himself transcribed most of them. The folio volumes in the Academy's archives, which are written by Hildebrand, are

very numerous. At the same time he edited the Academy's Records and the "Antiquarian Journal for Sweden," which was founded by him. During his time not less than fourteen books of the Records have been published. All this, which would have sufficiently occupied an ordinary official's time, is yet small in comparison with the great scientific activity which was exhibited by Hildebrand.

There are two large collections which are under the care of the Antiquary of the Kingdom. The one is the State's Historical Museum, and the other the Royal Mint Cabinet. We can now with propriety name them in this order. When Hildebrand became Antiquary, the latter collection was, however, incomparably the largest. Notwithstanding the fact that the Mint Cabinet has been very considerably increased during Hildebrand's time, so that it is now manifoldly richer than fifty years ago, yet the Historical Museum has undergone a still greater change during that period. The State's Historical Museum occupies one of the first places among similar collections in Europe, as regards age. When King Charles XII's guardians—and foremost among them in the plan was Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie—established a College for Antiquities in the year 1686, whose inheritor the Academy of Belles Lettres became at the end of the following century, the College was commissioned among other things, "to establish a conservatory for the antiquities which should be found in the soil." These antiquities, which more than two hundred years ago formed the foundation for this collection, are still preserved in the State's Historical Museum. It was, however, most of all as the result of Hildebrand's labors that the Museum became, what it now is,—a National Collection, which in the number and value of its acquisitions, reaching back to the pre-historic times of Sweden, surpasses nearly all similar museums, and which makes it possible for the attentive observer to trace the history of the Swedish national culture during millenaries, of which one formerly knew little or nothing.

In order to appreciate fully the significance of Hildebrand's activity in this case, one must remember the many difficulties which such an enterprise encounters, and which can only be overcome by an unusual energy. With what justice Hildebrand is called the real creator of the State's Historical Museum will be readily seen, when I state that in the year 1837 the collection contained only about 200 antiquities from the stone age, and 60 from the bronze age; when Hildebrand left the office of Keeper of the Museum, the latter specimens had grown to number more than 1600, and the former reached nearly to 20,000. There were, it is true, several costly works of gold and silver from the iron age, before the year 1837, but the Museum possessed very few objects of scientific interest in other materials, often little less valuable. Before Hildebrand resigned, these last were reckoned by the thousand, whilst the number of works of precious metals from the same period was greatly increased. As an indication of the extent of this increase we can state, that the gold and silver relics found in the earth and dating from heathen times, which the Museum received during the six years 1869 to 1874 inclusive, weighed as follows: the former about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, and the latter nearly 91 pounds; thus the Museum during these few years had been enriched with 100 pounds of objects in these precious metals which have come down from the earliest times.

Fifty years ago the Museum possessed very little from medieval or more modern times; these divisions of the collection, like those already mentioned, are now very considerable. A portion of what has come to the Museum during Hildebrand's time has, it is true, been acquired by gift or inheritance, but by far the greatest part has

been purchased, or obtained by systematic investigations. The most valuable portion of the Museum, in a scientific point of view, is formed of those things which have been found by researches of this character, skillfully and intelligently directed. Hildebrand, who understood this, sometimes made such investigations himself and sometimes arranged to have them carried out by others. But at the beginning all means for such researches were wanting, and had to be procured under great difficulties.

When Hildebrand became Keeper of the Museum, there was no government appropriation of money for purchasing additions to its collections, and he was compelled to buy the objects which were offered, either with the inconsiderable means belonging to the Academy of Belles Lettres, or in each separate case request the government to vote money for obtaining them from those who found them. Such a request must often be based upon an extensive explanation of the importance of the object in question. The Academy of Belles Lettres first succeeded, at the Diet of 1840, in getting a vote of 1500 Swedish Crowns to enlarge its collections, which sum has since been increased by degrees to 6000 Swedish Crowns.

The collections have been moved twice, with an interval of twenty years. Previous to the year 1846, they were kept in a small and in many respects an unsuitable room, in the southwest wing of the King's palace at Stockholm. In that year the collections were removed to a building purchased by the State. An entire story was appropriated to the cabinet, which was placed under the care of Hildebrand, and at the beginning this was regarded as quite too large for its wants. Hildebrand was, however, of a different opinion, and in less than twenty years the Museum had so increased that all the rooms were completely filled, and a considerable portion of the collections could not be shown to the public for want of space.

The National Museum was opened in 1866, and the large space which was there obtained for these collections was completely filled long before he gave up the care of them. Hildebrand has thus not only created one of the largest Museums of its kind in Europe, but he has also the merit of having arranged this Museum in a manner that was at once especially elegant and quite scientific. He also arranged to show the cabinets, so that a walk through the Museum under his guidance became as instructive as it was agreeable.

In order to make the Museum's treasures accessible to those who could not personally acquire a knowledge of them on the spot, he began in the year 1873 to publish jointly with his son (the present Antiquary of the Kingdom), a magnificent illustrated work under the title, "Drawings from the Historical Museum of the Swedish State." He also contributed by other works to the solution of several archaeological questions of great importance. Thus, through the investigations which he has made in subterranean graves near Falköping, and which he described in the *Antiquarian Journal* in the year 1864, he has brought to light the fact that the inhabitants of Sweden during the stone age were not, as had formerly been supposed, savages, who were obliged to hunt and fish to sustain life, but that during that distant period they already possessed nearly all the domestic animals, which are still to-day the most important. The evidence which he adduced during the year 1869, in support of the opinion now general, that most of the Runic characters are tokens from the bronze age, was of great importance.

He had, in the year 1843, called attention to the fact, that amongst the relics of the past which had been found in Swedish earth, there were a great number of foreign

coins and other objects, the age of which can be easily determined, and also that these things found can be divided into four classes:—firstly, Roman silver coins from the first two centuries of the Christian era; secondly, Roman and Byzantine gold coins, from the fifth century; thirdly, Arabian silver coins, from the ninth and first half of the tenth centuries; and fourthly, Anglo-Saxon and German coins of silver, from the tenth and eleventh centuries. By means of these observations it became possible to determine the separate periods of the iron age for the various discoveries, and thus at once to follow step by step the development of culture, during the long period which has passed away from the commencement of the iron age down to the establishment of Christianity in our country. One of the groups of coins named was fully described in the year 1846 by Hildebrand, in his “Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Royal Swedish Mint Cabinet, found in Swedish soil.” That work, of which a new edition considerably enlarged, was published in the year 1881, takes a very prominent place in numismatic literature. Hildebrand has also given us a complete description of Swedish Medals through both his works, compiled with especial exactness, “Medals in Commemoration of Private Swedish Men and Women” (1860), and also, “The Medals of Sweden and the Swedish Royal House, State Coins and Reward Medals” (1874 and 1875). He has also done a great amount of preparatory work towards a description of Swedish coins.

There still remains to be mentioned one side of Hildebrand's activity, which of itself would have entitled him to high praise. In an especially scholarly manner he prepared and published three and a half volumes of “Swedish Diplomacy,” whereby he carried this important work forward to the middle of the fourteenth century. His “Swedish Seals from the Middle Ages” (1862–1867) forms a sort of addition to the former work. Hildebrand was a man of remarkable scientific attainments, and I have therefore considered him chiefly from this side of his character. When one surveys his indefatigable and extensive activity in the service of science, one unites heartily and without hesitation in that judgment concerning him which another, in sketching his life, uttered several years ago: “He has filled an important mission, and the work of his life deserves to be thankfully remembered by the Swedish public.”

Of Hon. ELI K. PRICE, of Philadelphia, your Historiographer has been unable to obtain any information, except that the officers of the Philadelphia Society, of which he was President, are now preparing for publication a history of his life.

CHARLES STORRS, a Life Member of this Society, was a retired Commission Merchant in this city, and resided in Brooklyn, where he died September 13, 1884. He, with his brother, presented to the State of Connecticut certain land and buildings at Mansfield, the place of his birth, to establish the “Storrs Agricultural School,” which he liberally endowed.

Rev. GEORGE C. ATHOLE, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in 136th Street, Harlem, died October 2, 1884, at Rotherham, England, where he had gone in search of health. He was born in Scotland, in 1847; and was doing a work which promised well, had he lived.

HARRISON WRIGHT, Ph.D., of Wilkesbarre, Penn., a recently elected Corresponding Member, died February 20, 1885, aged 29 years. His father was a brilliant and

successful lawyer, and the Doctor was himself admitted to the bar in Luzerne County, though he did not care to practice. Dr. Wright was one also to whom life seemed full of promise for the future, and whose scientific research had already attracted the attention of the learned both in this country and in Europe.

Of THOMAS P. GRINNELL, CHARLES H. MORSE, and SAMUEL HEATON, others perhaps are more familiar than the writer, and of them it is hoped some more extended mention may hereafter be made.

Two of the persons above mentioned, Eli K. Price and Edward Cogan, were Honorary Members; two others, Rev. George C. Athole and Charles Storrs, were Life Members; one only, Thomas P. Grinnell, was a Resident Member; and the remaining four, Dr. Harrison Wright, Charles H. Morse, Samuel Heaton, and Bror Emil Hildebrand, were Corresponding Members.

Some months since it was suggested that a circular be prepared and mailed to each of our Members, asking for such information as might be deemed worthy of publication, in order that your Historiographer might be in possession of the facts on which to base an obituary notice of those who should die, without being obliged to depend on chance information. A form for such circular was prepared, but for some reason unknown to the writer, it was never printed. Your Historiographer therefore craves indulgence for being so ill prepared for this occasion, and especially for his inability, owing to a press of duty in other directions, to give to his office the attention it merits, and sincerely requests that some one be assigned to the duty who can do it justice.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

On motion of Mr. Drowne, the Report was accepted.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Daniel Parish, Jr., then read his annual Address as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

The past year has not been an idle one, although some results have been obtained which have required more than twelve months for their completion. I would call your attention particularly to the following:—

*First.* We have, through the persistency of our Librarian, Mr. Lawrence, secured the fac-similes of ancient coins from the British Museum, which are fastened to the wall before you.

*Second.* We have, through our Honorary Member Lea Ahlborn of the Royal Mint of Stockholm, Sweden, been able to show you a Bronze Medal of my lamented and honored predecessor, Dr. Charles E. Anthon. Those who remember the difficul-

ties of the Lincoln Medal Committee twenty years ago, will appreciate the services that have been rendered to the Society in this matter by our fellow member, Mr. Lyman H. Low.

*Third.* We have also, through the skill of Mrs. Ahlborn, the artistic sense of our fellow member Mr. Feuardent, and through the interest aroused by our fellow members Messrs. Sullivan, Hewitt, and Poillon, been recognized as an influence for good in this city, and our name and seal have been joined with those of the City of New York and Chamber of Commerce on a medal struck in honor of the unveiling of the statue of Washington in Wall Street.

*Fourth.* We have also secured, through the kind offices, of Messrs. Sullivan and Hewitt, the gift from Mr. Carranza of a valuable collection of fac-similes of rare European Medals.

*Fifth.* We have, through the well directed and intelligent zeal of our fellow members, Messrs. Walter, Feuardent, and Low, commenced within the past three months a series of meetings for the purpose of reading papers and having discussions on numismatic subjects, when greater latitude can be had than at the stated meetings which are held every two months. All who have attended these meetings will admit the interest with which they listened to the papers of Messrs. Doughty, Walter, and Feuardent. It is to be hoped that this interest will continue, and give evidence of the growth of the Society.

The Report of our Treasurer, Mr. Betts, shows continued growth and prosperity, as the result of his care and diligence. You will also see by the Reports of our Librarian and Curator that they have been diligent in their respective spheres.

Now, Gentlemen, I have called your attention to these facts in our history for the past year, because they are of actual importance, and not because I wish to compliment any one. It is only doing justice to ourselves to acknowledge the benefits that have been conferred on us by others. At the same time these past efforts will fail to have effect unless we are aroused to still greater activity, so that as one year follows another we shall be adding not only to our Library, to our Cabinet of Coins, and to the adornment of our walls, but to that amount of information which should be possessed by every member of the Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the President's Address was received and placed on file.

The amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. Walter at the Special Meeting held December 11, 1884, after being amended by Prof. Woolf, so that it should take effect six months after its passage, was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Soverell, that portion of the Treasurer's Report relating to the Lincoln dies was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The Secretary read a letter from Corresponding Member Matthew A. Stickney, enclosing as a donation an autograph paper of Jacob Perkins. Mr. Perkins was born July 9, 1766, at Newburyport, Mass. He made the dies for the coinage of Massachusetts, 1787 and 1788, when he was twenty-one years

old; he was the inventor of the plates for bank bills, etc., etc. A portrait and an account of him by Samuel L. Knapp, appeared in the *Boston Monthly Magazine*, February, 1826. This autograph paper reads as follows:—

"The subscriber relinquishes all further demands on the Salem Bank, for the yearly annuity, paid him by said Bank, for the use of stereotype dies, in consequence of said Bank having employed him to make bills according to 'an act requiring the several incorporated Banks in this Commonwealth to adopt the stereotype steel plate in certain cases.'

"Jacob Perkins.

"Newburyport, June 1st, 1809."

On motion of Mr. Oliver, a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Stickney for his interesting gift.

Prof. William J. Stillman presented the Society with 48 photographs of the Parthenon, made by him.

On motion of Mr. L. Bayard Smith, a vote of thanks was adopted for Prof. Stillman for his valuable and interesting donation.

Mr. Zabriskie moved that the photographs of the Parthenon be mounted in a suitable album, under the direction of Mr. Feuardent. Carried.

The Nominating Committee, Messrs. Feuardent, Low, and Doughty, made their Report, which was received and the Committee discharged.

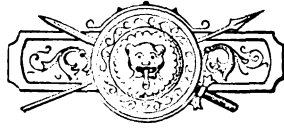
The President appointed Messrs. Noyes and L. Bayard Smith as Tellers. The result of the balloting as reported by the Tellers showed the election of DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, FRANK ABBOTT, M. D., DAVID L. WALTER, *Vice-Presidents*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*; BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*; RICHARD H. LAWRENCE, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; GASTON L. FEUARDENT, *Curator of Archaeology*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Historiographer*.

The President appointed Messrs. Walter, Dodd, and Doughty as the Room Committee.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.





CATALOGUE  
OF  
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.









# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

## FOUNDERS.

April 6, 1858.

---

EDWARD GROH.	*AUGUSTUS B. SAGE.
JAMES OLIVER.	*ASHER D. ATKINSON, M.D.
DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.	JOHN COOPER VAIL.
*HENRY WHITMORE.	*W. H. MORGAN.
*JAMES D. FOSKETT.	THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M.D., LL.D.
ALFRED BOUGHTON.	THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.
*EZRA HILL.	

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## INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

---

FRANK H. NORTON.	†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.	FRANK LEATHE.
JOHN HANNA.	EDWARD GROH.
JAMES OLIVER.	DANIEL PARISH, JR.
*WILLIAM WOOD SEYMOUR.	

\* Deceased.

† Now Isaac Francis Wood.



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson John Lossing, LL. D., Dover Plains, N. Y. . . . .	June 17, 1858
*W. S. Frederick Mayers, China, . . . . .	February 17, 1859
*Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 24, 1859
*Henry Stevens, Vermont, . . . . .	March 31, 1859
*David T. Valentine, New York, . . . . .	July 28, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York, . . . . .	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, England, . . . . .	March 28, 1867
*Joseph Jacob Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	December 23, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass. . . . .	December 23, 1867
*William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 26, 1868
*Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	February 25, 1869
*Rev. William Wood Seymour, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass. . . . .	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . . . . .	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	January 16, 1877
*Henry Richard Linderman, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 20, 1877
*James Ross Snowden, LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 20, 1877
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 19, 1878
Hon. Archibald Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio Chapin Burchard, Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Barclay V. Head, London, England, . . . . .	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
*Francis Lenormant, Paris, France, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
*Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 15, 1881
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 21, 1882
Henry Schliemann, LL. D., Athens, Greece, . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Désirè Charnay, Paris, France, . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Dr. Julius Friedlaender, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	November 20, 1883
John Evans, D.C.L., LL. D., London, England, . . . . .	November 20, 1883
Theodor Mommsen, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	May 20, 1884
Alfred Von Sallet, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	November 18, 1884
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .	January 20, 1885

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

*Charles H. Morse, Washington, D. C.	March 10, 1859
Walter Trumbull, Albuquerque, New Mexico,	April 24, 1864
Edward Hornor Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Frederick Hannum James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
Jacob Titus Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
Joseph Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major Charles Porter Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
*Samuel Heaton, Platt Kills, N. Y.	July 16, 1867
William Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
William Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Frederick Stanton Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman,	November 14, 1867
Charles Edward Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
Robert Coulton Davis, Ph. G., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Eben Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George Taylor Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868
Thomas Tomlinson Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend (Bennett P. O.) Pa.	June 25, 1868
James Nelson, Cold Spring, N. Y.	November 12, 1868
Henry Clay Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
William Busam, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Edward Mann Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheame, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. M., New York,	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
George Frederick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1880
Henry Ware Holland, LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 16, 1880

\* Deceased.

William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 16, 1880
Herbert A. Grueber, London, England,	January 18, 1881
†Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	February 16, 1881
Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 28, 1882
Hon. John W. Foster, Madrid, Spain,	March 20, 1883
Gen. Gates Phillips Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.	May 15, 1883
John B. Lillard, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.	January 15, 1884
Robert Wallace McLachlan, Montreal, Canada,	May 20, 1884
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	May 20, 1884
Sylvester Rosa Koehler, Roxbury, Mass.	November 18, 1884
George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.	March 17, 1885
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 17, 1885
Robert Anderson Hill, London, England,	March 17, 1885
Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., London, England,	March 17, 1885
Charles John Shoppee, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, England,	March 17, 1885

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

Angel Vivanco, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 15, 1883
John Rea, M. D., LL. D., London, England,	May 15, 1883
John Gordon, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 15, 1883
Prof. Frederic Mayer Bird, South Bethlehem, Pa.	May 15, 1883
*Bror Emil Hildebrand, Stockholm, Sweden,	June 12, 1883
George A. Holmes, Montreal, Canada,	June 12, 1883
Frank DeWitte Andrews, Vineland, N. J.	June 12, 1883
Hon. Carlos Carranza, New York,	November 20, 1883
William Talbot Ready, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Frederick W. Lincoln, London, England,	November 20, 1883
Patterson Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 20, 1883
Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, Nicosia, Island of Cyprus,	March 18, 1884
Byron Reed, Omaha, Nebraska,	May 20, 1884
Rev. Evelyn Bartow, Rahway, N. J.	May 20, 1884
Adelard Joseph Boucher, Montreal, Canada,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Charles W. Darling, Utica, N. Y.	May 20, 1884
Max Ferdinand Bahrfeldt, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Richard Allison Elmer, Washington, D. C.	May 20, 1884
George C. Williamson, Guildford, England,	November 18, 1884
George Thomas Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 18, 1884
Giulio de Petra, Naples, Italy,	November 18, 1884
*Harrison Wright, Ph. D., Wilkesbarre, Pa.	November 18, 1884
Charles J. Hill Woodbury, Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885
Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Clinton, Wis.	January 20, 1885
Frederick Larkin, M. D., Randolph, N. Y.	January 20, 1885
George Grenville Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y.	March 17, 1885
Theodore F. Rose, Ivoryton, Conn.	March 17, 1885
Hans Olof Hildebrand Hildebrand, Stockholm, Sweden,	March 17, 1885

\* Deceased.

† Elected Honorary Member.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
James Oliver, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood, . . . . .	January 12, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B. . . . .	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	April 13, 1865
†Joseph N. T. Levick, . . . . .	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr. . . . .	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
*Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D. . . . .	December 13, 1866
†Gen. John Watts De Peyster, . . . . .	April 25, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood, . . . . .	July 16, 1867
†George Hamden Lovett, . . . . .	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts, . . . . .	February 27, 1868
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL. M. . . . .	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M. . . . .	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmanno, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
†John Edward Poillon, . . . . .	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer, . . . . .	June 4, 1875
†Gaston L. Feuardent, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D. . . . .	January 16, 1877
†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood, . . . . .	January 15, 1878
†John M. Dodd, Jr. . . . .	January 15, 1878
†Henry De Morgan, . . . . .	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
†Charles H. Wright, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter, . . . . .	January 21, 1879
*†Rev. George C. Athole, . . . . .	January 21, 1879
†William Boerum Wetmore, . . . . .	May 20, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Solomon Woolf, A. M. . . . .	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†George Merryweather, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M. . . . .	May 18, 1880
Clement Ferguson, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
Lyman Haynes Low, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
*Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringer, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
William Henry Hurlbert, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Richard P. Lounsberry, . . . . .	December 21, 1880

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

†Alexander McL. Agnew,	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap,	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely,	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory,	February 16, 1881
†Charles P. Britton,	February 16, 1881
†Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr.	February 16, 1881
†Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr,	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston,	February 16, 1881
†William A. Hammond, M. D.	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz,	March 15, 1881
†Cyrus J. Lawrence,	March 15, 1881
†J. M. Ceballos, Jr.	March 15, 1881
†Hon. Stephen Burdett Hyatt, A. M., LL. B.	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay,	March 15, 1881
†Frederick A. Sawyer,	March 15, 1881
Lucius J. N. Stark,	May 17, 1881
†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
†Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
†Andrew E. Douglas,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
Edward S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edouard Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Julius H. Hagen,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882
J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr,	May 16, 1882
Col. Walter Cutting,	May 16, 1882
Francis W. Doughty,	May 16, 1882
William R. Weeks,	May 16, 1882
David Leon Walter, LL. B.	May 16, 1882
Frank Abbott, M. D.	June 28, 1882
William Austin,	June 28, 1882
Robert A. Caldwell, M. D.	June 28, 1882
*†Jay B. Cornell,	June 28, 1882
Frederick W. Christern,	June 28, 1882
Frank E. Draper,	June 28, 1882
*Thomas P. Grinnell,	June 28, 1882
Robert E. Livingston,	June 28, 1882
†Pierre Lorillard,	June 28, 1882
*†Charles Storrs,	June 28, 1882
Frederick A. Canfield,	June 28, 1882
†Anthony Pfund,	November 21, 1882
Thomas B. Brown,	November 21, 1882
†William H. Young,	November 21, 1882
John Sherman,	January 23, 1883
Herbert F. Soverell,	January 23, 1883
Edward Rowell,	March 20, 1883
Charles P. Noyes,	May 15, 1883
Isaac Carillo,	May 15, 1883
Edward C. Spofford,	May 15, 1883

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

29

Col. Andrew Glassell Dickinson,	May 15, 1883
Miguel De Aldama,	May 15, 1883
Henry C. Allen,	May 15, 1883
Carl Pfeiffer,	May 15, 1883
Williston Walker,	May 15, 1883
John C. F. Randolph,	May 15, 1883
†John T. Willets,	May 15, 1883
Isaac Blum,	May 15, 1883
Charles Blandy,	June 12, 1883
George R. Cathcart,	June 12, 1863
Robert Hobart Smith,	June 12, 1883
Peter H. Morris,	June 12, 1883
Edward R. Johnes,	June 12, 1883
Elliot F. Shepard,	June 12, 1883
†T. Harrison Garrett,	June 12, 1883
†Allison W. Jackman,	June 12, 1883
Ivan C. Michels,	June 12, 1883
Gen. Charles P. Stone,	June 12, 1883
†Alfred J. Bloor,	November 20, 1883
†Miss Rachel T. Barrington,	November 20, 1883
†James B. Wilson, Jr.	January 15, 1884
†James Muhlenberg Bailey,	January 15, 1884
Montague Marks,	March 18, 1884
Edward Cyrus Gray, M. D.	May 20, 1884
Henry C. Miller,	May 20, 1884
William Brookfield,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Alexander P. Ketchum,	May 20, 1884
John Bloodgood,	May 20, 1884
Charles E. West, LL. D.	May 20, 1884
†Jenkins Van Schaick,	May 20, 1884
James E. Ware,	November 18, 1884
Edward F. Winslow,	November 18, 1884
Alfred Rowell,	November 18, 1884
Frederick Slack,	November 18, 1884
Nelson Pehr Pearson,	November 18, 1884
Frank Junius Abbott,	November 18, 1884
Almon S. Allen, M. D.	November 18, 1884
William J. Stillman, A. M.	November 18, 1884
Fletcher H. Bangs,	January 20, 1885
Harry Benjamin Hanford,	January 20, 1885
Alfred J. Manning,	March 17, 1885
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,	March 17, 1885
Peter B. Wyckoff, M. D.	March 17, 1885

\* Life Members.





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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK

1886



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK,

AT THE  
Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 16th, 1886.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

ALSO PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.



NEW YORK:  
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, UNIVERSITY BUILDING.  
1886.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY  
GIFT OF  
THE SOCIETY  
*Jan 26, 1926*



# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1886.

---

## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.                      DAVID LEON WALTER, LL.B.  
WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

## **Librarian.**

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

## **Historiographer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

---

The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 16, 1886, at 8 o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 19, 1886, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented, as follows :

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee first submitted their Annual Report, as follows :—

Another year has passed, and in fulfillment of our duties we report on the work that has been accomplished since our last annual meeting.

Our Society has reached a period in its existence when it is possible for us to realize the fact that the course we have pursued in its management has in many respects been a wise one, and we can continue in the development of further plans with the conviction that we are successfully carrying out the duties intrusted to us.

While the records of the Society for the past year show no unusual activity, enough has transpired to fully keep alive the interest which attends the ordinary routine of our work.



During the past year there have been held 4 regular, 1 special, and 10 numismatic meetings of the Society, and 11 meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer's report will show that the financial affairs of the Society have been administered as in years past, with the strictest regard to economy, a principle which we hope the Society will never depart from.

The Librarian's report shows that during the year we have received a large number of volumes and pamphlets comprising Transactions, Memoirs, Journals, Catalogues, and Proceedings of kindred Societies in addition to several very important donations of numismatic books.

The cabinets have been steadily increasing in value and in the number of additions made to them, and we are gradually accumulating a collection of coins and medals highly important to the illustration of the different periods of the world's history.

Our Historiographer's report shows that the number of deaths during the past year has been unusually small, only two members having died, Corresponding Member Augustus A. Holmes of Montreal, and Resident Member Lt. Com. Henry H. Gorringe.

The second year of our series of informal or numismatic meetings under the auspices of the Room Committee have by reason of increased attendance and the number of papers read, proven a valuable addition to the benefits to be derived by membership in the Society, and it is hoped before long arrangements will be made by which the several papers read may be published in pamphlet form.

The following propositions have been received, approved by the Committee, and we recommend their election:— Robert Morris, LL.D., Lagrange, Ky., for Honorary Membership, Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, Island of Cyprus, for permanent Corresponding Member, Ferdinand Duemmler, Halle, Germany, and Isaac Meyer, Philadelphia, Pa., for two years' Corresponding Membership, and Rev. Foster Ely, John R. Bartlett, John C. Cook, Frederick B. Fiske, Alexander C. Chenoweth, John R. Scott, Benjamin C. Williams and Charles W. Sloane for Resident Membership.

Resignations of Samuel Carter, Robert Morris and John C. F. Randolph have been received and accepted.

Our rolls now consist of 21 Honorary, 81 Corresponding, and 147 Resident Members; total number, 249, being a gain of 1 Honorary, 1 Corresponding, and 17 Resident.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
FRANK ABBOTT,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
GASTON L. FEUARDENT,  
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. De Morgan, the Executive Committee's Report was accepted and adopted.

## ROOM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Room Committee presented the following Report : —

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :*

The undersigned, appointed as a Room Committee to supervise the Numismatic and Archaeological meetings of the Society, respectfully report : —

That at the time of making the first report, at the last annual meeting, the Room Committee were able to report that four meetings had been held, and that they considered that the plan of such numismatic meetings, where no formal business was transacted, was no longer an experiment, but an assured success. Since that time the same gratifying success has been met with, and continued appreciation on the part of the Members has been shown, and your Committee has been enabled steadily to pursue the course, and in a measure to achieve the end which they had considered and indicated as desirable at the commencement of the new movement.

During the season of 1884-1885 besides the four meetings spoken of in our last report, six additional meetings were held, making ten in all.

Four meetings have already been held during the present season (1885-1886). At each of the fourteen meetings a paper on some numismatic or archaeological subject has been read by some Resident Member, and an exhibition had of some particular line of coins or medals. The subjects of the papers contributed were of great diversity and interest, and your Committee thinks itself thoroughly justified by the comments of those members attending these meetings, in saying that mutual instruction has been promoted, and the gratification and amusement of the members attained in no small measure. That numismatic and archaeological meetings can be kept up, is now shown beyond a peradventure, and the adverse prophecies and discouragement with which the first efforts of those who inaugurated them were met by some of the members, have not been realized or justified.

We ask for our successors even a more generous measure of encouragement and support than has been shown to us, and particularly a more general attendance at, and co-operation in, these meetings. If there be anything worth supporting in a Numismatic and Archaeological Society on the part of members whose interest in the Society is not confined to the mere ambition of being members or officers of a learned Society, it should be meetings such as these, where the true votaries of our science meet to learn and teach.

It is to be regretted that the fourteen papers thus far read (to be increased probably to twenty before the close of the current year), cannot be printed or put in some permanent form ; but the state of the funds of the Society does not permit the Society's incurring the necessary expense. A subscription might no doubt be raised, but unless *general*, it would not effect the object, and would probably result in allowing the financial burden, like the literary one, to be borne by the few for the benefit of the many.

The subjects of papers read by the members were as follows, up to date :

[The number is that of the meeting, followed by the title of the paper and the author's name.]

1	A Neglected Series.	F. W. DOUGHTY.
2	Roman Coins relating to Judea.	G. L. FEUARDENT.
3	Medallic Amulets and Talismans.	D. L. WALTER.
4	Informal.	
5	The U. S. Fractional Currency.	HENRY R. DROWNE.
6	Byways of the U. S. Gold Coinage.	A. C. ZABRISKIE.
7	Numismatic Discovery.	D. PARISH, JR.
8	Funerary Vases from Alexandria.	H. DE MORGAN.
9	A Contribution to our Knowledge of Tokens.	C. H. WRIGHT.
10	On the Medals of John Law and the Mississippi System.	B. BETTS.

1885-6.

1	Medals of the Siege of Gibraltar.	D. PARISH, JR.
2	Medals Commemorative of Comets.	D. L. WALTER.
3	The Polletten of the City of Stockholm.	N. P. PETERSON.
4	Several Historic Tokens of New York City.	F. W. DOUGHTY.
5	Some Dutch Jetons of the Sixteenth Century.	D. PARISH, JR.

Further contributions have been promised by members of the Society, and we trust that our efforts and their results have at least made a commencement and facilitated the work to be done by our immediate successors.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

DAVID L. WALTER,  
FRANK W. DOUGHTY,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Soverell, the Report was received and placed on file.

Mr. Low, as Secretary of the Anthon Memorial Committee, made a Report, showing that but 66 copies in bronze and 12 in silver of the Anthon Medal had been struck, and with few exceptions they were all subscribed for.

On motion of Mr. Hall, this report was accepted and the Committee continued.

#### WASHINGTON MEDAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

This Committee respectfully report that nothing has been done by them. The Chamber of Commerce under date of March 3, 1885, ordered the striking of 25 Bronze Medals for final distribution to their members, and at the same time ordered the die destroyed. This has been done, and it is now in the possession of the Chamber of Commerce.

In conclusion, we would state that in an elaborate Report of the Centennial Celebration, written by John Austin Stevens for the Chamber of Commerce, the medal illustrates the work, and our Society received honorable recognition.

We respectfully request that our Committee be discharged.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,  
ROBERT HEWITT, JR.  
WILLIAM POILLON,

*Committee.*

# PROCEEDINGS.

9

On motion of Mr. Balmanno, the Report of the Washington Medal Committee was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March 1, 1885,	\$330 05	
From Initiation fees,	100 00	
“ Annual dues,	362 50	
“ Life Membership fees,	340 00	
“ Donations,	173 93	
“ Interest,	100 00	
“ Medals and Certificates,	21 00	
“ Sale of Library Catalogues,	5 60	
“ Estate of J. B. Cornell,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,433 08

### DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent of Room,	\$250 00	
“ Chandelier,	29 00	
“ Printing Revised Constitution,	63 25	
“ Printing Proceedings,	81 68	
“ Printing and Stationery bills,	64 00	
“ Thomas Rhys' services,	70 20	
“ Account, Room Committee,	45 08	
“ Janitor for services,	42 35	
“ Gas bill,	7 25	
“ Medal and Certificate Account,	6 75	
“ Insurance,	5 00	
“ Coin Collector's Journal,	2 00	
“ Bureau of Information,	25 00	
“ Investment Account, Jay B. Cornell bequest for one 5 per Bond of the Ch., Mich. and St. Paul R. R. Co.,	966 25	
“ Amount transferred to account of Life Membership Fund,	679 99	
	<hr/>	\$2,337 80
Balance in Treasurer's hands, March 1, 1886,		\$95 28

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount invested, one 5% \$1,000 Bond, cost,	\$995 00	
Brooklyn Savings Bank, Jan. 1, 1886,	575 01	
Transferred from General Account, deposited Fulton Bank,	679 99	
	<hr/>	\$2,250 00

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1886, . . . . .	2 08	
	<hr/>	\$52 08

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest, . . . . .	8 35	
	<hr/>	\$65 35

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$67 22	
Due from General Fund, . . . . .	149 64	
	<hr/>	\$216 86

## JAY B. CORNELL BEQUEST.

Amount invested in one Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul \$1,000 5% Bond, C. and P. Division, cost . . . . .	\$966 25	
	<hr/>	

Total amount Permanent funds and earned interest, \$3,550 54

*Gentlemen : —*

In my report of one year ago the belief was expressed that another year would show a continued improvement in the financial condition of the Society ; whether that belief was well founded a comparison of the report just read with that for 1884-5 will show, and the Society has, I think, good reason to be gratified with the result.

Our income has at last been placed on a footing seemingly sufficient for all ordinary expenses, and there appears now no reason why we should not soon be able to fund at least a portion of the money which has been from time to time so liberally donated by the members, that the Society might live. These donations now amount to over eight hundred dollars, and if judiciously invested would yield at least fifty dollars per annum, a sum which, if expended to advantage, would add largely to the interest and value of our Library.

Our Life Membership Fund now amounts to \$2,250.00, of which sum one thousand dollars is profitably, and it is hoped and believed safely, invested. Another like sum is to be invested as soon as practicable, and will then become a factor in our resources for the future.

The bequest of our late fellow member, JAY B. CORNELL, has also been funded, and another bond of \$1,000.00, bearing 5 per cent interest has thus been made available for future income. The interest arising from all these is of course contributory to our General Fund, and when to this is added the \$400.00 paid by our 80 resident members each year, and such amounts as may be received from Initiation fees and other sources, a total will be reached which we feel sure will cover all ordinary expenses and leave a margin at the disposal of the Society, for any desirable purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. BETTS,  
*Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Levick, this Report was accepted.

CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Curator, Mr. Charles H. Wright, was then submitted.

The donations to the Society's Cabinets have this past year been larger in number and of more importance than those, I believe, of any since its formation. Many of the series have been considerably and valuably augmented, notably the Ancient Roman, the U. S. Colonial and the Washington branches. Several other classes of coins are advancing towards completion, a consummation I trust you will have effected ere another year has passed; a single coin, the 1793 cent, being all that is required to fill that set. An inventory of the coins and medals shows that there are 5,040 separate pieces in the cabinets, consisting of coins in gold, 12; in silver, 400; in copper and other metals, 3,465; medals in silver, 28; in bronze and other metals, 1,135; total, 5,040.

Of this number 451 pieces are duplicates, none of them however of any degree of rarity. Among the several series in course of formation are the Washingtons, with 344 pieces; Presidential Medals, 316 pieces; Politicals, 231; and New York City Tokens, 200. Europe, Asia, Africa and South America are well represented by coins and tokens issued in modern days. A small attempt has been commenced towards forming a Masonic cabinet, a series so ably treated by Mr. Marvin in his work; I ask for this interesting class the remembrance of those who have duplicates.

During the past year there were received 140 medals, 1213 coins and tokens, 14 postage stamps and 1 brass Cotton stamp, from the following donors:

	STAMPS.		COINS.		MEDALS.	
	Paper.	Brass.	Silver.	Copper, etc.	Silver.	Copper, etc.
Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, . . . . .						1
C. Wyllys Betts, LL. B., . . . . .			2	47	1	24
Jay B. Cornell's Bequest, . . . . .			46	235	1	6
R. H. Drowne (Cotton Revenue Stamp), . . . . .		1				
John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., . . . . .				2		
John Gordon, . . . . .				33		
Edward Groh, . . . . .			6			
Thomas V. Hall, . . . . .			16	5		
Henry W. Haynes, A. M., . . . . .				3		
Howard Jackson, . . . . .						1
J. Kirkwood, . . . . .	14		2	456		
John B. Lillard, M. D., . . . . .						2
Lyman H. Low, . . . . .				2		
Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .			26	295	5	97
Wm. Poillon, A. M., . . . . .						1
Frank T. Reamer, . . . . .			13	22		
Geo. W. Rode, . . . . .						1
W. Grant Wilson, . . . . .				1		
Isaac Francis Wood, A. B., . . . . .				1		
Total,	14	1	111	1102	7	133

CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Reamer, this Report was accepted.

#### LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the past year but 23 bound volumes and 83 pamphlets and catalogues have been added to the Library. The contributors have been : — Dr. F. Abbott, M. Bahr-feldt, E. J. Barrow, R. A. Brock, C. W. Darling, John Evans, G. L. Feuarent, Ed. Frossard, Isaac J. Greenwood, Prof. Henry W. Haynes, R. Hewitt, Jr., S. R. Koehler, R. H. Lawrence, L. H. Low, G. W. Massamore, R. W. McLachlan, L. F. Montanye, Charles Shoppee, A. Loudon Snowden, I. F. Wood, A. C. Zabriskie.

Respectfully,

RICHARD H. LAWRENCE,

*Librarian.*

On motion of Mr. Walter, this Report was amended by adding a donation of a work on the Waterloo Medals presented by Corresponding Member Isaac Myer of Philadelphia.

This Report, as amended, was on motion of Mr. Miller adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Myer for his valuable work on the Waterloo Medals.

#### HISTORIOGRAPHER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Second Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, was then presented.

Another year has passed rapidly by since we assembled here for our annual meeting. It is pleasant to see so many of the same familiar faces as the years roll on, and to know that they are still with us, and assisting us by their co-operation in promoting the welfare and prosperity of our Society. During this brief period we are fortunate in having lost but two of our members.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HOLMES, of Montreal, Canada, who was elected a Corresponding Member, June 12th, 1883, of this Society, died at his residence, Dec. 29th, 1884, at the age of sixty one. As a Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, he was an earnest and active worker, and one of its most regular attendants at its meetings. He served for several years as Secretary and Treasurer. During the Caxton Celebration, held in Montreal in 1877, he was an enthusiastic helper, and his services in connection with its multifarious details were gratefully appreciated. He was the son of Mr. Benjamin Holmes, formerly Member for the City, of Parliament.

Lieut. Commander HENRY M. GORRINGE, of the United States Navy, who was elected a Resident Member of this Society, Nov. 16th, 1880, died at his residence in New York, July 6th, 1885. Commander Gorringe came conspicuously into public notice by bringing "Cleopatra's Needle" from Egypt to New York. When it was first hinted that the Khedive would give the obelisk to this country, and after all the expenses of bringing it here had been provided for through the generosity of Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Gorringe was assigned by the Government to take charge of the expedition and make the necessary arrangements for the removal, transportation, and

subsequent erection in New York of this ancient monument. He secured a long furlough from the Navy Department, went to Egypt and on July 20th, 1880, returned to this city on the "Dessong,"—a vessel which he had bought abroad and caused to be altered to accommodate the obelisk.

After being placed in position the presentation services took place at Central Park, on Feb. 22, 1881, with appropriate solemnities, and for this occasion a medal was struck under the auspices of this Society, bearing on one side the obelisk, and on the other a commemorative inscription.

His entire work was a great success, and was highly commended by engineers. He was honored with a reception by the Masons, and for a year or more, frequently addressed scientific gatherings on the subject of the obelisk, and the work of its removal.

In the winter of 1882, an account of an interview with Mr. Gorringer appeared in a city paper on the subject of Free Ships, and shortly after rumor connected his name with an enterprise for ship-building. Early in Feb., 1883, he resigned from the Navy, and within a fortnight he was announced as the organizer and manager of the American Shipbuilding Company, located near Philadelphia. Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Frederick Tams, Charles M. Fry, Henry C. Pedder, and James A. Roosevelt were among the incorporators, and the enterprise was capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expectations of the company were never realized, and after two years' experience the effort was abandoned.

Commander Gorringer was in the Navy for twenty-one years, and was appointed from this State in July, 1862. He served through the war in the Mississippi Squadron, taking part in nearly all the important battles. Beginning as Master's Mate, he was three times promoted for gallantry in battle. After the war he was assigned first to the command of the steamer Memphis, and later to the Portsmouth. In 1872 he was stationed in Washington, and in 1876 was sent with the Gettysburg for special service in the Mediterranean. Subsequently he received the furlough mentioned above, and went to Egypt for the obelisk.

His remains are interred in Rockland Cemetery, overlooking the Hudson River, and it is expected that a handsome monument will soon be erected at the grave. In his early connection with the Society, Commander Gorringer invited all of the members to his rooms one evening, addressing them, and exhibiting his collections.

Mr. George Augustus Holmes was a Corresponding Member, and Lieut. Commander Henry W. Gorringer a Resident Member of the Society.

In closing, I would say, that in order to facilitate the compiling of obituary notices for the future, a blank has been recently printed and sent to all of the members. The answers received thus far have been very encouraging, and I trust that the remaining members who have not already responded will soon fill theirs out and forward them to the Society.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Historiographer.*

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the Report was accepted.



Mr. Wright, Curator of Numismatics, announced the following donations since our last meeting.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

The donations on exhibition to-night from various sources are of such value and number that I ask for especial acknowledgment to the gentlemen who have with such liberality enriched our Society's cabinets.

From C. Wyllys Betts, Esq., we have received 2 Washington temperance medals in tin, 1 bronze Canadian medal of George II, (Sandham's No. 2,) 22 Admiral Vernon medals, 1 Pine Tree Sixpence, (Crosby, Pl. 2, No. 20,) 4 Rosa Americanas, (Penny 1722, 2 pes., Twopence, 1723, Halfpenny, 1722,) 1 Martha Washington Half Dime, 1792, 17 Connecticut Cents, 8 of New Jersey, 3 of Vermont, 4 Nova Constellatio, 3 Fugios, 1 No. American token, 1782, 2 so-called "Bungtowns," 1 French Colonial, 1767, and 1 French American jeton of Louis XV.

From Frank T. Reamer, 1 Second bronze of Hadrian, 1 First bronze of Faustina Junior, 1 Denarius of Alexander Severus, 1 First Bronze of Gordian III, 1 Second bronze of Maximinus Daza, 1 small Ptolemaic bronze, and 1 copper Bactrian coin.

From Thomas V. Hall, 1 silver Persian coin.

From Edward Groh, 6 Washington tokens in silver with reverses of Agens. Bridgens, Ivory, Orr, Quian and Williams.

From George W. Rode, a medal in tin, with badge and ribbon attached, struck in Pittsburgh, Pa.

From J. Kirkwood, a collection of 456 Corean coins in copper and brass, (the Chinese type with square hole in centre,) formed by him in Corea during the year 1882; accompanying this donation were notes on the coins, together with pen and ink drawings of the greater part of them.

From Wm. Poillon, Esq., 1 bronze medal struck to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the Seventh Regiment Armory in 1877.

From Lyman H. Low, Esq., 1 Second bronze of Philip the Arabian, reverse, "*Fortuna Redux*," and 1 of Philip's wife, Marcia Otacilla Severa, with reverse, "*Concordia Augg.*"

From Henry W. Haynes, 10 Centesimi, 1875, 5 Centesimi, 1869, of that smallest of modern Republics, San Marino; and the following interesting small Roman bronze coin:—*Obverse*, laureate bust to right, CONSTANTINUS AVG.; *Reverse*, the labarum, surmounted by the Christian emblem, Chi Rho in monogram, resting on a serpent: SPES PVBLICA CONS. The following is an extract from a letter accompanying the donation:—"The principal object of my sending you this line is to present to the Society a real treasure,—an exceedingly rare coin, which I bought with many others in London, in the winter of 1873. You will find its *reverse* enlarged to twice its natural size, and stamped in gold on the cover of C. W. King's 'Early Christian Numismatics;'—I copy from the text, p. 25:—

"30. CONSTANTINUS MAX. AVG. Laureated bust to right; rev., SPES PVBLICA. Labarum, upon which are embroidered three globules; on the top, above the cross-piece from which the banner hangs, is the monogram Chi Rho; below, a serpent transfixed by the spiked end of the flagstaff; exergue, CONS. First published by Basonius; Eckhel describes an example in the Waldeck cabinet; Tanini, (p. 275.) a third in his own collection. A fourth is described by Gaillard in the Della Torre cabinet. This piece reads on the obverse CONSTANTINUS AVG."

Mr. Haynes adds: "This last is the coin I send you,—a coin of Constantine II, but with the same types as that of his father described above. Mr. King appends the following note:—

"This most important one amongst the numismatic memorials of the triumph of Christianity is unfortunately of a rarity commensurate with its interest. Although discovered so long ago as the time of Basonius, Eckhel himself knew of but a single specimen, that of the Waldeck cabinet; and the most experienced numismatist of our day, Mr. Feuardent, had doubted of its genuine existence until he actually became the possessor of an incontrovertible example, upon his recent acquisition (1872) of that receptacle of things unique, the immense Wigan collection. Through his kindness I have carefully examined the coin, and find it to be a third brass of the smallest size, (module the quinaire,) and in tolerable, but not fine condition. The execution is very neat, in the style of the pretty little pieces with the head of 'Populus Romanus.' M. Feuardent attributes it to Constantine Junior, but coined upon his elevation to the dignity of Augustus in the last days of his father's lifetime. On page xv he says:—'This coin has recently passed into the very choice cabinet of Mr. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.' He also figures the same coin subsequently in an article in the Cambridge Antiq. Soc. Commun., Vol. V, p. 89.

"In the learned article on 'Money,' contributed by Fred. W. Madden to the '*Dict'y of Christian Antiq.*,' vol. II, p. 1281, it is described (and figured on pl. II, No. 17,) as follows:—'This rare little piece, of the smallest size, smaller even than the similar coin of his father, . . . . is in the possession of the Rev. S. S. Lewis, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who most kindly sent it to me to see. It was formerly in the Wigan collection, and may be the same as that published by Gaillard, (*Descript. des Mon. de J. Garcia*, p. 304, No. 4929, pl. x, No. 5).

"Thus you will see at once that there is only one other, or possibly a second, known example of this coin. Rev. Mr. Lewis is a personal friend of mine, and I sent him a rubbing of my coin some time since, and offered to place the original in any public collection he might designate. I think it too great a rarity to be in private hands, and I accordingly offer it for the acceptance of the Society."

The total number of donations since last meeting are 27 medals and 524 coins.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT,  
*Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Betts, the Society adopted a special vote of thanks to be extended to the several donors just mentioned by Mr. Wright.

The President stated that although he was put down for an Address at this stage in the Proceedings, he would in view of the amount of business to be transacted, waive it.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Doughty and Balmanno, presented their Report of Nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. De Morgan, the Report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The Society then proceeded to ballot, and the President appointed Messrs. Levick and Soverell as Tellers.

The result of the balloting as reported by the Tellers showed the election of the following gentlemen : —

DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, DAVID L. WALTER and WILLIAM POILLON, *Vice Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*; LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; GASTON L. FEUARDENT, *Curator of Archaeology*, and CHARLES PRYER, *Historiographer*.

#### ROOM COMMITTEE.

The President appointed Messrs. Walter, Dodd and Doughty as the Room Committee.

On motion of Mr. Walter, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Betts, Zabriskie and Doughty, were appointed to draw up a set of resolutions, expressing the sense of the members and their appreciation of the long and faithful services of Mr. William Poillon as Secretary.

Three papers were then read : I. entitled "Sparks from the Mint Fire," prepared by Patterson DuBois, of Philadelphia; (printed in *American Journal of Numismatics*, July, 1886.) II. "Louisbourg Medals," by R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal; since printed in Canada, and III. "Recollections of Mr. Mickley," by Fred'k M. Bird, which follows : —

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. MICKLEY.

I TOOK the numismatic fever when a small boy, away back in the fifties. That was the golden age of the young collector. The big red cent was the circulating medium, and anything of its size passed for it; smaller pieces went for a half cent. One could gather a very decent set of "Colonials" at par, for all sorts of copper were in circulation then, and there was not much competition in taking them out of it. I used to make interest with groceries and candy shops, whose soft-hearted proprietors would put by their "queer" or "bad pennies" for me. During the week I would save my limited share of the coinage of the realm, and on Saturdays would make my rounds and exchange it for these antique or foreign specimens. Once I got a fair bronze of Licinius for half a cent, and once a nearly uncirculated Washington cent (large eagle), with another piece, for three cents; the man behind the counter thought he was making large profits that time. An uncle of mine, cashier of a bank in Delaware, took at face value a fine Pine Tree shilling, and an uncommon silver Hessian coin: the former had come from the stocking of some farmer's wife, the latter had been dug

up near the field of Brandywine. These sources of supply are pretty well dried now, and one has to follow other methods of collecting.

We lived near Mr. Mickley, and I got acquainted with him somehow, and became his frequent visitor. This was easy, for he was very good natured and accessible, and his place was the resort of harmless loafers, whom he used to address as "friends and fellow-pitchers." Most of us now-a-days could by no means afford to entertain the numismatic small boy, with his garrulous ignorance, his infantile enthusiasm, and his morbid desire to invest a half-dime in cents of 1799 and 1804. But Mr. Mickley was seldom busy; he usually pottered about with some kind of light work, which could be put down at a moment's notice, and with which conversation never interfered. I have known him (not often) to go out piano-tuning, and he may have sold an instrument now and then, but he seemed to be in comfortable circumstances, and to take life very easily. He lived in a large house on the north side of Market Street, below Tenth. The ground floor was a grocery, I think; the second story was occupied by pianos, though I never heard of any one going there to see them. His time was spent in a shop or office in the back building, corresponding to the dining room in most Philadelphia houses, with the kitchen beneath it. Back of this was a smaller room, where he kept old almanacs, directories, local histories, and the like; these were a minor hobby with him. I saw nothing of his family, whom he doubtless met at meal-times. Morning, noon, and evening he had (or was likely to have) a stream of visitors of all ages and conditions, with whom he loved to gossip. He had a quaint humor of his own. If I had had years and sense enough, it might have "paid" to note down some of his queer expressions; *e. g.*, he used to call a humbug a "humguffin." I never knew his placid amiability to be ruffled but once, and then without rhyme or reason. I had found a poor Vermontensium of then unnoted type, and was very willing to exchange it for two Roman coppers which chanced to be at hand. Having been taught to love my neighbor as myself, and noticing that one of the two was very fine, I suggested that he was giving me too much: that the beautiful Nero might be needed in his collection, while an inferior one would do for a beginner like me. He growled at the delay as if it were caused by grasping selfishness instead of conscientious consideration. The incident made an impression, as such will on boys.

Most of Mr. Mickley's coins were not arranged, in my time, but stored away in a desk, where they were of no use to him or anyone. I doubt if he knew what he had; those who saw them at the great sale could form a very much better idea of the collection than I ever had. The exceptions were in a large cabinet in his second floor back. Here he kept some few Romans (if I remember aright) and his splendid series of the issues of our Mint in gold and silver, for every year or near it. The large sum—in intrinsic value alone—here locked up impressed my youthful mind; on my remarking that these dollars and eagles must have cost him fabulous prices, he answered with much feeling, "No, no, they were real prices."

I have always regretted that I saw so little of Mr. Mickley in later years. Changes of residence and occupation, and even the temporary fading of numismatic zeal, seem to me now but inadequate excuses for losing sight of so original a character and so princely a collector. When the famous robbery occurred, I was living at a distance from Philadelphia. I was told that the burglars secured little or nothing, but that Mr. Mickley was so frightened by their attempt, that his coins, the pride and joy of his heart, were at once packed up and sent off to auction. Afterwards I heard that

some part of the collection had in fact been stolen, and that there seemed to be a mystery about the matter. On that mystery I can cast no light. My recollections of the coins and their owner are almost wholly of earlier date, and, being but the partially retained impressions of what was seen and heard thirty years ago by a half-grown boy, they seem indeed to me, now that I have set them down on paper, most meagre, crude, and for any uses but my own, almost absolutely valueless.

*Lehigh University.*

On motion of Mr. Low, the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the writers of these papers.

Mr. Oliver moved that the printing of the Annual Proceedings be referred to the Executive Committee.

These minutes having been approved, on motion adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary.*



CATALOGUE  
OF  
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.







# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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## FOUNDERS.

April 6, 1858.

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EDWARD GROH.  
JAMES OLIVER.  
Dr. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.  
\*HENRY WHITMORE.  
\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.  
ALFRED BOUGHTON.  
\*EZRA HILL.

\*AUGUSTUS B. SAGE.  
\*ASHER D. ATKINSON, M.D.  
JOHN COOPER VAIL.  
\*W. H. MORGAN.  
THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M.D., LL.D.  
THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

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## INCORPORATORS.

May 16, 1865.

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FRANK H. NORTON.  
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.  
JOHN HANNA.  
JAMES OLIVER.

†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.  
FRANK LEATHE.  
EDWARD GROH.  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.  
\*WILLIAM WOOD SEYMOUR.

\* Deceased.

† Now Isaac Francis Wood.





## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson John Lossing, LL.D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
*W. S. Frederick Mayers, China,	February 17, 1859
*Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
*Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*David T. Valentine, New York,	July 28, 1859
Hon. E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Joseph Jacob Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
*William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
*Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
*Rev. William Wood Seymour,	December 1, 1874
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876
William H. Stobridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Henry Richard Linderman, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*James Ross Snowden, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. Archibald Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio Chapin Burchard, Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Barclay V. Head, London, England,	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England,	January 18, 1881
*Francis Lenormant, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
*Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1882
Henry Schliemann, LL.D., Athens, Greece,	March 20, 1883
Désirè Charnay, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
*Dr. Julius Friedlaender, Berlin, Germany,	November 20, 1883
John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
Theodor Mommsen, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Alfred Von Sallet, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 20, 1885
Hon. James Putnam Kimball, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1885
Robert Morris, LL.D., La Grange, Ky.	March 16, 1886

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Walter Trumbull, Albuquerque, New Mexico,	April 24, 1864
Edward Hornor Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Frederick Hannum James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y.	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
Jacob Titus Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y.	November 22, 1866
Joseph Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y.	May 9, 1867
Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Major Charles Porter Nichols, Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
William Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
William Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Frederick Stanton Perkins, Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y.	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Emil Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 14, 1867
Charles Edward Barnard, Utica, N. Y.	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	February 13, 1868
Robert Coulton Davis, Ph. G., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Eben Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
George Taylor Paine, Providence, R. I.	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio,	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868
Thomas Tomlinson Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend (Bennett P. O.) Pa.	June 25, 1868
James Nelson, Coldspring, N. Y.	November 12, 1868
Henry Clay Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
William Busam, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Edward Mann Field, M. D., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheaume, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. M., New York.	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.	November 18, 1879
George Frederick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany,	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 16, 1880
Henry Ware Holland, LL.B., Boston, Mass.	November 16, 1880
William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.	November 16, 1880
Herbert A. Grueber, London, England,	* January 18, 1881

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France,	March 15, 1881
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 28, 1882
Hon. John W. Foster, Madrid, Spain,	March 20, 1883
Gen. Gates Phillips Thruston, Nashville, Tenn.	May 15, 1883
John B. Lillard, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.	January 15, 1884
Robert Wallace McLachlan, Montreal, Canada,	May 20, 1884
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	May 20, 1884
Sylvester Rosa Koehler, Roxbury, Mass.	November 18, 1884
George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa.	March 17, 1885
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	March 17, 1885
Robert Anderson Hill, London, England,	March 17, 1885
Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., London, England,	March 17, 1885
Charles John Shoppee, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, England,	March 17, 1885
Angel Vivanco, Orizaba, Mexico,	May 19, 1885
John Gordon, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 19, 1885
Prof. Frederic Mayer Bird, South Bethlehem, Pa.	May 19, 1885
Frank DeWette Andrews, Vineland, N. J.	May 19, 1885
Hon. Carlos Carranza, New York,	November 17, 1885
William Talbot Ready, London, England,	November 17, 1885
Patterson DuBois, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 17, 1885
Max Ohnefalsch Richter, Nicosia, Island of Cyprus,	March 16, 1886

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

*George A. Holmes, Montreal, Canada,	June 12, 1883
Byron Reed, Omaha, Nebraska,	May 20, 1884
Rev. Evelyn Bartow, Rahway, N. J.	May 20, 1884
Adelard Joseph Boucher, Montreal, Canada,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Charles W. Darling, Utica, N. Y.	May 20, 1884
Max Ferdinand Bahrfeldt, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Richard Allison Elmer, A. M., LL. B., Washington, D. C.	May 20, 1884
George C. Williamson, Guildford, England,	November 18, 1884
George Thomas Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.	November 18, 1884
Giulio de Petra, Naples, Italy,	November 18, 1884
*Harrison Wright, Ph. D., Wilkesbarre, Pa.	November 18, 1884
Charles J. Hill Woodbury, Boston, Mass.	January 20, 1885
Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Clinton, Wis.	January 20, 1885
Frederick Larkin, M. D., Randolph, N. Y.	January 20, 1885
George Grenville Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y.	March 17, 1885
Theodore F. Rose, Ivoryton, Conn.	March 17, 1885
Hans Olof Hildebrand Hildebrand, Stockholm, Sweden,	March 17, 1885
James Kirkwood, Chefoo, China,	May 19, 1885
William Spohn Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 19, 1885
Ferdinand Dümmler, Halle, Germany,	March 16, 1886
Isaac Myer, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 16, 1886

\* Deceased.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
James Oliver, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood, . . . . .	January 12, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B. . . . .	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	April 13, 1865
†Joseph N. T. Levick, . . . . .	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr. . . . .	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
*Charles Edward Anthon, LL.D. . . . .	December 13, 1866
†Gen. John Watts De Peyster, . . . . .	April 25, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood, . . . . .	July 16, 1867
†George Hamden Lovett, . . . . .	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts, . . . . .	February 27, 1868
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL.M. . . . .	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M. . . . .	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
†Alexander Balmanno, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
†John Edward Poillon, . . . . .	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer, . . . . .	June 4, 1875
†Gaston L. Feuarent, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood, . . . . .	January 15, 1878
†John M. Dodd, Jr. . . . .	January 15, 1878
†Henry De Morgan, . . . . .	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
†Charles H. Wright, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
*†Rev. George C. Athole, . . . . .	January 21, 1879
†William Boerum Wetmore, . . . . .	May 20, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Solomon Woolf, A. M. . . . .	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†George Merryweather, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M. . . . .	May 18, 1880
Lyman Haynes Low, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
*Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Richard P. Lounsberry, . . . . .	December 21, 1880

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

†Alexander McL. Agnew,	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap,	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely,	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory,	February 16, 1881
†Charles P. Britton,	February 16, 1881
†Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr.	February 16, 1881
†Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr,	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston,	February 16, 1881
†William A. Hammond, M. D.	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz,	March 15, 1881
†Cyrus J. Lawrence,	March 15, 1881
†Juan M. Ceballos, Jr.	March 15, 1881
†Hon. Stephen Burdett Hyatt, A. M., LL.B.	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay,	March 15, 1881
†Frederick A. Sawyer,	March 15, 1881
Lucius J. N. Stark,	May 17, 1881
†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
†Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
†Andrew E. Douglas,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
Edward S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edouard Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Julius H. Hagen,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882
J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr,	May 16, 1882
Col. Walter Cutting,	May 16, 1882
Francis W. Doughty,	May 16, 1882
William R. Weeks,	May 16, 1882
David Leon Walter, LL.B.	May 16, 1882
Frank Abbott, M. D.	June 28, 1882
William Austin,	June 28, 1882
Robert A. Caldwell, M. D.	June 28, 1882
*†Jay B. Cornell,	June 28, 1882
Frederick W. Christern,	June 28, 1882
Frank E. Draper,	June 28, 1882
Robert E. Livingston,	June 28, 1882
†Pierre Lorillard,	June 28, 1882
*†Charles Storrs,	June 28, 1882
Frederick A. Canfield,	June 28, 1882
†Anthony Pfund,	November 21, 1882
Thomas B. Brown,	November 21, 1882
†William H. Young,	November 21, 1882
John Sherman,	January 23, 1883
Herbert F. Soverell,	January 23, 1883
Edward Rowell,	March 20, 1883
Charles P. Noyes,	May 15, 1883
Edward C. Spofford,	May 15, 1883
Col. Andrew Glassell Dickinson,	May 15, 1883

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

27

Miguel De Aldama,	May 15, 1883
Henry C. Allen,	May 15, 1883
†John T. Willets,	May 15, 1884
Isaac Blum,	June 12, 1883
Charles Blandy,	June 12, 1883
George R. Cathcart,	June 12, 1883
Robert Hobart Smith,	June 12, 1883
Edward R. Johnes,	June 12, 1883
†Elliot F. Shepard,	June 12, 1883
†T. Harrison Garrett,	June 12, 1883
†Allison W. Jackman,	June 12, 1883
Ivan C. Michels,	June 12, 1883
Gen. Charles P. Stone,	November 20, 1883
†Alfred J. Bloor,	November 20, 1883
†Miss Rachel T. Barrington,	January 15, 1884
†James B. Wilson, Jr.	January 15, 1884
†James Muhlenberg Bailey,	March 18, 1884
Montague Marks,	May 20, 1884
Edward Cyrus Gray, M. D.	May 20, 1884
Henry C. Miller,	May 20, 1884
William Brookfield,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Alexander P. Ketchum,	May 20, 1884
John Bloodgood,	May 20, 1884
Charles E. West, LL.D.	May 20, 1884
†Jenkins Van Schaick,	November 18, 1884
James E. Ware,	November 18, 1884
†Edward F. Winslow,	November 18, 1884
Alfred Rowell,	November 18, 1884
Frederick Slack,	November 18, 1884
Nelson Pehr Pearson,	November 18, 1884
William J. Stillman, A. M.	January 20, 1885
Fletcher H. Bangs,	January 20, 1885
Harry Benjamin Hanford,	March 17, 1885
Alfred J. Manning,	March 17, 1885
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,	March 17, 1885
Peter B. Wyckoff, M. D.	March 17, 1885
†Adrian Iselin,	April 17, 1885
†Gerard Beekman,	April 17, 1885
†Woodbury G. Langdon,	April 17, 1885
Daniel T. Atwood,	April 17, 1885
J. Frank Emmons,	April 17, 1885
Robert Harris,	April 17, 1885
Henry W. Haynes,	April 17, 1885
Cornelius V. V. Ward,	April 17, 1885
J. Ellsworth Hyde,	April 17, 1885
James F. Hunnewell,	April 17, 1885
John B. Ireland,	April 17, 1885
Oliver P. Hatfield,	April 17, 1885
F. Hopkinson Smith,	April 17, 1885

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Thomas B. Clarke, . . . . .	April 17, 1885
† Emanuel J. Attinelli, M. D. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Herbert Valentine, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
C. Wyllys Betts, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Albert Wuesthoff, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
James Minor Lincoln, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Frank Temple Reamer, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Thomas Vincent Hall, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Rev. Foster Ely, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
John R. Bartlett, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
John C. Cook, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Frederick B. Fiske, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Alexander C. Chenoweth, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
John W. Scott, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Benjamin C. Williams, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Charles W. Sloane, . . . . .	March 16, 1886

† Life Members.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
AND  
PROCEEDINGS  
AT ITS  
NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MEETINGS,  
1884-5.







## PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

## NUMISMATIC AND. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS.

### ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

Nov. 18th, 1884. The following Resolution was offered by Mr. David L. Walter :

*Resolved*, "That a committee of three or more be appointed by the President, to consider and report at a Special Meeting, to be called to consider their report when ready : What steps, if any should be taken to increase the usefulness of the Society ; induce the members to attend the formal and informal meetings ; make use of the Society's library and room ; facilitate literary and numismatic intercourse between the members, and generally to improve the Society and its aims, and increase the results to be achieved by its efforts." Seconded by Prof. Russell Sturgis.

After discussion, adopted. Messrs. Walter, Dodd. Low, Sturgis and Weeks appointed as such Committee :

Special Meeting Dec. 11th, 1884. The President stated the object of the meeting was to consider the Report of said Committee.

Mr. Walter, as Chairman of the Committee, presented their Report :

Your Committee respectfully report that they recommend for the present, the passage of the following Resolutions, and offer the same for immediate action :

1. That the Society's Rooms be opened twice a month for informal meetings and the general convenience of the members.
2. That a Committee be appointed, composed of three members, to be entitled the 'Room Committee.' It shall be the duty of said Committee to arrange special programmes for the informal meetings, copies of which they shall mail to every member

of the Society a proper time before each of said meetings, and they shall generally supervise and have control of said meetings.

3. That at each of said meetings some numismatic subject be suggested for discussion or elucidation, or an exhibition of some particular coins take place, etc., etc.

Signed,

DAVID L. WALTER,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,  
DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Ex-officio*.

After discussion the first clause was amended so as to read, that a Committee of three be appointed by the President at each annual meeting, to hold office until the next annual meeting. As so amended the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. D. L. Walter, Lyman H. Low and Gaston L. Feuardent as such Committee.

On the 18th day of December, 1884, the Room Committee issued the following circular :

*Rooms of the American Numismatic and Archaeological  
Society, Room 25, N. Y. University Building.*

DECEMBER 18TH, 1884.

DEAR SIR : The Society has lately resolved to open its rooms twice in each month viz.: on the second and fourth Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding informal meetings and for the general convenience of the members.

It is hoped that the members generally will attend these meetings, at which no formal business or routine work will be transacted; they being intended solely for intercommunication and the advancement of numismatic knowledge and interest in the Society, by the reading of papers, exhibitions of coins, and particularly by unrestrained interchanges of views and general conversation among the members. They will also afford opportunities for those wishing to take advantage of the library and cabinets of the Society, which will be open for inspection at said meetings.

The undersigned, who have been appointed as a "Room Committee" to supervise and arrange programmes for these meetings, would be pleased to receive suggestions from the members, and would particularly request those who will kindly contribute to the general instruction by papers, exhibitions, or in any other manner, to notify the Room Committee by letter to the Society's Rooms, at what time they desire an opportunity to do so.

The first meeting, at which a large attendance is hoped for, will take place Wednesday, January 14th, 1885, at 8 P. M., a programme of which will be duly mailed.

DAVID L. WALTER, Ch'n,  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
GASTON L. FEUARDENT,  
*Room Committee.*

**THE FIRST MEETING.**

Pursuant to notice, the first meeting was duly held January 14th, 1885, at the Society's Room.

As a matter of interest (it being the first of the series of notices issued announcing our meetings), the circular for this meeting is here reprinted in full.

*Rooms of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Room 25, N. Y. University Building.*

The first informal meeting will take place Wednesday, January 14th, 1885, at 8 P. M., at the Society's Room.

**PROGRAMME.**

1. Mr. F. W. Doughty will read a Paper entitled "A Neglected Series."
2. An Exhibition of Medals and Coins, Foreign and American, issued during the last five years, will be had. Each member is requested to bring such pieces as he may possess, coming within the above description, for exhibition.
3. Members are invited to bring any coins respecting which information is desired, for inspection by their fellow members, and possible elucidation or attribution.
4. General Informal Conversation, etc.

The Room Committee trust the members generally will attend, and thus encourage them in their further efforts.

Communications relative to informal meetings may be addressed to "The Room Committee," at the Society's Room.

DAVID L. WALTER,  
GASTON L. FEUARDENT,  
LYMAN H. LOW,

*Room Committee.*

At this meeting Frank W. Doughty, Esq., read the following paper :

**A NEGLECTED SERIES.**

OF all the innumerable and differing series of coins filling the cabinets of our American collectors, none has been allowed to suffer such utter neglect as that of the small money of the Middle Ages. For ancient coins, not only Greek and Roman, but such as are the productions of the mints of Egypt and the far East, there is always a place, and time for careful study. For crowns and thalers, medals and jetons, and even the copper series of modern European and other nations, there are, and always have been, devoted and enthusiastic specialists among us, well informed in their respective lines; but for the small money of the Middle Ages we have none.

When we have excepted the English series, which from our close connection with the mother-country, we have treated with a higher degree of respect, it can be truthfully stated that a single figure would serve to denominate the number of collectors of coins in the United States, to whom the small money of the Middle Ages is other than as a sealed book, the contents of which they neither know anything of, nor

possess the slightest desire to learn. Nor is this from a dearth of the coins themselves. They are among us; every collector possesses a few, tossed carelessly aside in a box labelled "unknown," or wrongly attributed, upon the authority of some of our ignorant local cataloguers, to an age or place to which they never belonged; they can be picked up for a trifle at every sale, or imported with ease at a low cost from abroad, and yet, strange to say, they are, as a series, treated with total neglect.

What American collector is there so pressed for time, that he has not ample leisure, and to spare, to count the feathers in the eagle's tail upon a Dollar of recent date; to estimate with mathematical precision the number of hairs in the head of Liberty upon a choice specimen of the old red Cent, and to write reams of foolscap for our numismatic publications, upon "booby-heads" and "silly-heads," for — we regret to say it, for it is impolite we know, but we must say what we think — "mutton-heads" to read?

That a certain Mr. Rutter sold rags and bottles in Fulton street, Boston, many years ago, must be of profound importance in the history of American numismatics; for has not his Token sold for five dollars and more? So also is the interesting fact that Anderson sold shoes at the sign of the "Big boot" in Chatham street; that Phalon cut hair and dyed mustaches under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that Robinson, Jones & Co., exhibited a choice line of breeches buttons at the Institute Fair in 1833. Such facts, commemorated upon the Tokens of these several individuals, are apparently of the highest interest and value to American numismatic science, for our collectors have time enough to study, classify and treasure them all, while the coins of the kings, princes, barons and knights of those romantic ages of chivalry, long gone by, are passed over as valueless and uninteresting, worthy of neither thought nor study, — indeed, scarce worth collecting at all.

For many years, the writer, like the jackass on the Van Buren token, "followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors," and blindly subscribed to all this, too. At length there came a day of awakening. A lover of history always, and never satisfied unless a coin possessed could be assigned to its proper historical place, there fell into his hands a little worn bit of copper, which would fit in nowhere; and yet its legends, for those who could read them, were as plain as plain could be. Latin characters upon one side. Arabic upon the other! No such strange blending of tongues had ever been seen before. A desire to solve the mystery, followed by careful investigation, not only served to make the attribution of this special piece entirely clear, but opened up a field of wondrous numismatic beauty and interest to his astonished gaze. It was the neglected series of the small money of the Middle Ages, coins never prized or sought for before. Worn and indecipherable odds and ends were exhumed from the rubbish box and others procured at sales. Books relating to the subject were unearthed in libraries, and obtained from abroad, for none, alas! were to be found at home; and the result proved so deeply interesting, that it has been deemed wise to make it the subject of this paper, in the hope that it may induce others to enter this comparatively untrodden path, and share its pleasures.

With this end in view, a few typical specimens of the small money of the Middle Ages have been selected, which we will now describe.

No. 1. *Obv.* An Arabic legend, reading, *Struck by the order of the magnificent king.* In the field: *The king William II.* *Rev.* + OPERATA IN VRBE MESSANE. In the field: REX W

sc & s in two lines. Spinelli, xiii, 26; Thomsen, 2477. A copper coin of William II of Sicily, 1166/89, struck at Messina. Its size is 10, American scale.

In this we have a fine and exceedingly rare specimen of the bi-lingual money of Sicily. The Saracens, in their conquering march, had possessed themselves of this island, and remained its masters for more than two hundred years. The last vestiges of the wonderful cities of the Greek colonists, Syracuse, Agrigentum and Panormus, sank out of sight before these barbarians from the East, and Arabic became the language of the people. Now the prince who caused this little bit of copper to be inscribed was William the Norman, son of Roger, the brave knight who drove out the unbelievers, and whose brother was the famous Crusader, Robert Guiscard. And yet, though the power of the crescent was forever broken, so far as Sicily was concerned, by these bold Norman knights, who, forsaking home and friends, entered so valorously upon this self-allotted task, the common people of the island still spoke Arabic; hence the language of Mohammed was, by a Christian king, placed upon the Sicilian coins.

No. 2. *Obv.* An Arabic inscription reading: *The king*, William II. *Rev.* A lion's head facing. Copper, size 7. Spinelli, xiii, 30; Thomsen, 2481. This is another specimen of the small money of the same ruler.

No. 3. *Obv.* ROGERIVS COMES. The count, mounted, to left, holding a flag and a buckler. *Rev.* + MARIA MATER DNI. The Virgin seated upon a chair, holding the Infant Jesus. Copper, size 15. Roger, 1085/1101. Thomsen, 2445.

This specimen offers a beautiful example of the money of old Roger himself, bearing a correct representation of the bold knight mounted upon his snow-white charger—we suppose it was snow-white, for snow-white and coal-black were the only styles of horses, which, according to those unimpeachable authorities, the fairy tales of our youth, the “knights so bold in the days of old” ever deigned to ride. While upon the reverse, we find that most pious of emblems, the Virgin and Child. Think what brave knights and “fair ladies” may have touched these very coins we hold in our hand! The Greeks and Romans are such a long way back, they are to us, after all, little more than a name; but these minute copper coins, may they not have served Sir Launcelot to purchase a ribbon for Guinevere's hair? Or perchance, for Ralpho, the ever faithful squire, to join some Toby Tossplot of the age, at the wayside inn, in a flagon of strong mead, or ale, or beer? Certainly they might, and probably they did; but they served the natives of Sicily for money as well; and, for well nigh sixty years, these bi-lingual inscriptions continued, until the people forgot the strange speech of the infidel invaders, and returned to the tongues of Christendom once again.

When the brave crusaders started for the Holy Tomb of Christ, wherever they conquered a city, they stayed their march to issue coins, placing upon many the sacred figure of the “Portail,” or Gate of the Sepulchre, a device misunderstood, and called by every name under the sun by American coin cataloguers even unto this day.

No. 4. *Obv.* GVI : DVX : ATENES CROSS. *Rev.* THEBANI CIVIS. Portail. Silver, size 11. Guy II de la Roche, Duke of Athens, 1224/64.

This offers a fair specimen of the money of the Crusades.

No. 5 is a little silver coin of the old Vikings of the North, too rude to be described, though its uncertain runes, plainly visible on the obverse, may chronicle the name of any one of the three different kings, Sigfried II, Inge I, or Eystein II, whose period was between 1136 and 1157.

No. 6. *Obv.* CHRISTOFOROS. The letter A within a circle. *Rev.* REX DANORVM. Cross with *fleur-de-lis* in the angles within a circle. Billon, size 12. Christopher I, of Denmark, 1252/59.

Here we fare better, in a specimen of the money of a Christian king of Denmark who had discarded the runes of his fathers, with the legends of Odin and Thor, to be never again resumed.

With what feelings of emotion do we gaze upon these rude specimens of the Norse moneyer's art! We can almost see the old Vikings, in their ships before us now, launching into the wild North Sea, bound upon voyages of piracy and conquest, for the shores of Britain, Ireland or France, Iceland, Greenland, or even that far off Vineland, now proven to have been none other than our own "Down East," which was reached by these hardy old sea rovers in their frail, rude craft, beyond all possibility of doubt.

No. 7. *Obv.* COLONI above, s behind a broad dash, possibly an arrow; below, the letter A. *Rev.* + ODDO IVP. A cross with four pellets in the angles. *Denier*; silver, size 13. Otto I or II, 936/83. Struck for Cologne.

This is a specimen of the small money of old Otto of Germany, famous in legend and song, struck for his imperial majesty's very loyal city of Cologne, in the year 936, or thereabout.

No. 8. *Obv.* LYDOVICVS : DEI : GRA : COMES : Z : DNS : FLANDRIE. A lion seated within a circle to left, the head covered by a rich helmet. *Rev.* + MONETA. DE. FLANDRIA. A flowering cross. Exterior legend : + BENEDICTVS. QVI : VENIT : IN : NOMINE : DOMINI. *Botdrager*. Silver, size 20. Louis the Bad, 1346/84. Den Duyts, VI, 40; Thomsen, 3797.

A beautiful broad silver coin of Flanders, struck under the reign of one Louis, whose sins were so great that even in his own day they called him the "Bad."

No. 9. *Obv.* + EPI + EPPVS. A bishop's staff between two crosses in the field. *Rev.* + CATISIENSIS. A cross with three pellets in the upper left hand angle. *Denier*; billon, size 11½.

This piece is an issue of the Prelate-Baron of Cahors, one of the principal cities in France. Being a Baron of the second class his coins were, by law, anonymous. The exact date of this coin it is impossible to determine. It belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century.

No. 10. *Obv.* + CENTVLLO : COME. A cross with a bezant in the first and second angle. *Rev.* + ONOR : FORCAS. In the field, P M and a cross in monogram (meaning peace). *Denier*; billon, size 13.

This is a coin of Centeel V, Count of Bearne, and because we find the small cross upon the face of his coin, we know that his lordship subscribed money for the crusades, —probably hired a substitute, being afraid to march over mountain and plain, to the watchword "God willeth it!" in rescue of the Holy City, himself. In looking up this individual, we learn that he repaired the Cathedral of Toulouse, at his own expense. "Interesting information," I hear some one mutter. True, its historical interest is somewhat slight, but pray, what think you will be the interest felt, in the carefully preserved numismatic records, touching those eight feathers in the eagle's tail, in the year 2002?

No. 11. *Obv.* + SANCHI : REX. Bust crowned to left. *Rev.* + CASTELLE LEGIONIS. A cross with B in the angle. *Denier*; billon, size 12. Thomsen, 2703.

This is a coin of Sancho IV, King of Castile and Leon, in 1294. *A bad boy* he must have been indeed, since the typical bad boy has been said to "act like Sancho" from that day to this.

No. 12 is uncertain as to age or prince, but its plainly written devices tell their own tale. A cross on one side, and the Moorish triangle and inscription on the other, fix it as a coin of Sicily during the Arab occupation, beyond a doubt. Here, where cross and crescent waged incessant war for so many weary years, Christian and Mohammedan emblems became strangely blended—we see it in strong example upon this little coin before us now.

No. 13 is a Denaro of Frederick, in 1151, Carlovigian prince of Milan, while No. 14 carries us hastily to the dark valleys of Hungary, where in the cup-shaped form of the coin, and the general character of its workmanship, the influence of the decaying Eastern Empire can be distinctly traced. Stephen IV and Bela V, 1235 to 1272, are the somewhat attenuated individuals pictured upon its reverse. Their names are upon the coin, and any work of history will furnish their date of reign; yet, in a recent catalogue, by a well known antiquary, this very piece is disposed of as "Byzantine; *rev.*, two skeletons seated in two chairs!" a description which, it is needless to say, could only have been evolved after months of toilsome study, research, and the deepest of deep thought.

No. 16 offers an example of the coinage of the great Sempad, that noble Armenian, who so bravely stood out against the Moslem in 1295; while in No. 17, the last to which we shall allude, there is discovered that well-known piece with the man seated at the table upon the obverse, and the letters of the alphabet upon the reverse. Never yet has this piece been correctly attributed in any American catalogue which we have seen. It has been called a gambler's token, an abbey token, anything, everything but that which it really is. What, then, is this individual doing at the table, with his money spread out before him, his book on one hand, and his bag on the other? He is simply the man to whom, had you lived in the thirteenth century, you would have applied to count your money—for, in all probability, you would have been unable to count it for yourself. He sat at the street corners, and in the public squares, his table before him, and upon it counters like these, arranged by a system of units and tens. He could also read and write, and he placed the alphabet upon the reverse of his counter to let you know it; and, beside the monks and priests, we dare affirm that in all Paris, at the time when this token first dropped from the die, save the *Comptoirs*, or public counters, as we would say, who issued it, not a score of persons could read or write one line beside.

To study the small coins of the Middle Ages few books are required. Lelewel, "*Numismatique de Moyen Age*," is a most excellent guide to type; Barthelemy, "*Numismatique Moderne*," for lists of kings and rulers, and Thomsen, "*Description des Monnaies de Moyen-Age*," for accurate description of 127,000 specimens of the series. By the aid of these works, a history, and a little careful thought, in a short time wonders can be accomplished, and many an obscure bit of silver, copper or billon, now thrown carelessly aside as valueless among coins unknown, may be advanced to its proper place. That their study will awaken, in the mind of any collector who may faith-



fully turn his attention to these coins, interest to the highest degree, there can be no doubt; and we are willing to assert, that there can be no greater pleasure than the deciphering of an obscure inscription or the triumph of properly locating a doubtful coin. Let us then study our own cabinets and learn what coins we really possess, lest in the form of specimens of this "neglected series," we may have long entertained among us many choice rarities, as "angels unawares."

### THE SECOND MEETING.

The Second Meeting took place on Wednesday, January 28th, 1885, at the Society's Room, when Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent read a paper entitled, "Roman Coins Relating to Judea." The same gentleman afterwards described and made an exhibition of the medal on the "Centennial of the Evacuation of New York by the British," struck by the "Chamber of Commerce" and citizens, under the supervision of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

Wm. B. Wetmore, Esq., exhibited the following rarities in American Silver: a Dollar of 1794; a Dollar of 1804; a Half Dime of 1802; a Quarter Dollar of 1823, etc.; other very rare American Silver Coins were also exhibited by Mr. J. B. Wilson and others. Much interesting conversation in relation to Numismatic subjects, and upon various coins presented for identification or attribution, took place.

### THE THIRD MEETING.

The Third Meeting was held on Wednesday, February 11th, 1885, at the Society's Room. David L. Walter, Esq., read the following paper on

#### MEDALLIC AMULETS AND TALISMANS.

TREADING an almost unknown ground, with no numismatic light to guide me, and only that sort of "Will of the Wisp," conjecture, to follow in my attempts to explore the mystic and metaphysical regions from whence emanate the fantastical medallie memorials which excite the curiosity of numismatists and form the subject of our investigations this evening,—it will be at once evident that the merest description of a few specimens, and not the explanation which is ordinarily sought for and given in a paper on numismatic subjects, can even be attempted.

A talisman is, according to Webster, primarily, "A magical figure, cut or engraved, under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; the seal, figure, character or image of a heavenly sign, constellation or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. 2. Hence something that produces extraordinary effects, particularly in averting or repelling evil; a charm; as 'a talisman to destroy disease.'" An amulet, according to the same authority, is "An ornament, scroll, gem or the like, worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases or witchcraft, and generally inscribed with mystic forms and characters."

Thus it will be seen that the terms are practically synonymous, and they have been and are so used. But Webster's definition is not full enough. I suggest this: Anything carried, worn, hung up, or used in any way, which from being blessed, cursed, produced under certain signs of the planets or stars, or from its nature or inscription thereon, or mystical form or preparation, is intended and believed to have the power to alter the course of nature, to produce or prevent good or evil fortune, sickness or health, success or failure in battle, love, or any of the affairs of life,—comes under the term in its broad acceptance. Thus the fetiches of the savage, the rolled parchment slips of the Mohammedans, inscribed with verses from the Koran; the law of Moses, the Ten Commandments, which are bound upon the forehead of the orthodox Jews as phylacteries, and placed at their door-posts according to the law of Moses; the various medals of saints, blessed for particular purposes; reliquaries, and all other articles of the kind, are, in the broad sense of the word, amulets or talismans. We intend this evening only to enquire into those amulets or talismans which are in the medallic form. There are of these

First. Those merely religious. Under this class come all the medals, medallions, etc., worn by various persons of different religious persuasions, dedicated to and craving protection from holy persons, saints or others; all the medals having or supposed to have power from being blessed or cursed by like personages; or sold at shrines or places of pilgrimage and having power from being inscribed with texts from holy books, etc.; it being understood we do not now speak of those where the words are used magically or cabalistically, which will come later, though it is hard to draw the line between them. While some of the medals of this class, and in fact the class itself is so common in all countries that my meaning will be at once understood, and an exhibition is almost a work of supererogation, yet I believe this class may well be illustrated by a few specimens, possibly new to some of my hearers, and selected because they come strictly within the term "amulets" or "talismans." I show

I. A heart-shaped Amulet (Sacred Heart of Mary) of copper. *Obv.* Within an oval, a representation of the Virgin standing on the globe; she treads on the serpent, and is surrounded by a German invocation, (translated) "O Mary, conceived without sin, Thou our refuge, pray for us." *Rev.* The cross on an M, 12 stars and 2 cross-surmounted hearts. This is a true amulet, and is so styled in the German Catalogue from whence I selected it, where it is said to be an amulet struck during the Cholera in 1836. (Merzbacher Catalogue, 1883, No. 102.)

II. I exhibit a little medal of the Benedictine Abbey of Metten, in Bavaria, which is a numismatic puzzle. *Obv.* A large cross covered with single letters, viz.: reading downward from top of cross to bottom c. s. s. m. l.; on the right arm of the cross m. d., on the left n. d.; the second s forms the centre in the angles formed by the cross, and outside of it c. s. p. b.; the second s forms the centre. Explanation alone will enable the student to discover the hidden meaning of this *magico-numismatical* stumbling block. Each letter is the initial of a Latin word read downward, then cross-wise, taking in the centre s *each time*, and we have the initial letters of the following legend: CRUX SACRE SIT MIHI LUX. NON DRACO SIT MIHI DUX. The four outside letters stand for c. s. p. b., CRUX SACRI PATRIS BENEDICTIS. The reverse has a similar puzzle; the cross surmounts I.H.S. in the inner circle; legend, v r s n s m v • s m o l i v b, for *Vade retro Satana Nunquam suade mihi; vana sunt mala quae libas ipse cuncta bibas*, forming two Latin verses. As will be seen, the good fathers of St. Bene-

dict did not despise the old magical formula, and were not free from the mediaeval superstitions. This is a rather rare medal, which is, as will readily be seen, a talisman against the devil (probably against witchcraft).

III and IV. I also show handsome little pieces, which have both the obverse and reverse above given, as a reverse. The obverse shows the Heavenly Spirit throwing down something (?) on a crowd of monks.

V. Also one with St. Benedict on the obverse and same reverse. All Benedictine.

VI. I next exhibit a very curious cruciform amulet, found on a dead Russian soldier on a European battle-field in the 18th century. *Obv.* A cross surrounded by ornamental foliage, within which is a triple cross. The inscriptions in the three upper corners of the outer cross, filled with letters almost obliterated, apparently Russian or Greek character. *Rev.* A similar cross completely filled with similar inscriptions.

Another class of amulets or talismans consists of those which are supposed to be effective because of ceremonies accompanying their making, or presentation, or the inscriptions thereon. At one time or another almost all European peoples have ascribed mystic virtues to coins or medals bearing the Archangel Michael (or St. George) destroying the Dragon, which is considered as personifying the Evil One.

Of this kind are the Mansfeld coins, bearing the representation of the said combat. I may say of these Mansfeld coins, while on the subject, that the only varieties which command high prices, on account of their supposed virtues, are those with the Archangel and the Dragon, and the inscription, variously spelled, BEY GOTT IS RATH UND THAT. The belief of the common people in the virtues of these and like pieces is a lingering remnant of the old superstition in regard to the four Archangels, of which more hereafter.

VII. I exhibit a Mansfeld Crown and One-third Crown, with St. George and the Dragon.

The medals heretofore spoken of are, as far as we can judge, of the class which are considered in a general way "lucky," or bringing good fortune to the wearer. But we now come to the third class of amulets, adapted to particular needs or occasions.

VIII. I exhibit the well-known "Kremnitz" piece, with the Archangel destroying the Dragon, on the obverse, as to the significance of which we have spoken above, and on the reverse "The ship in the stormy sea," and the legend "*In tempestate securitas*," "Security in the storm." These pieces are infallible against shipwreck.

IX. I exhibit what is said to be a Tartar amulet to give bravery and success in battle. It has the appearance of age; is triangular; bears on the obverse a helmeted head, perhaps a copy of a Greek coin; on the reverse an inscription, consisting of very small characters apparently many times repeated and arranged in the form of an inverted T. I have no explanation to offer of this very curious piece, except that it is unquestionably an amulet, and the letters *may* be I C conjoined, repeated many times, which, however is hardly probable, if indeed it be of Tartar origin, as Tartars would not be likely to use the monogram or initials of Christ, being generally Mohammedans, or in Chinese Tartary, Buddhists. I suspect the head to be a very much debased copy of the Greek head of Alexander Magnus on the tetradrachms.

The mediaeval philosophers, magicians, alchemists, and metaphysicians (and under these classes were comprised practically all the mediaeval learned class), believed in the correspondence of things celestial and terrestrial and metaphysical. There were seven heavens and seven planets. Each planet had its appropriate, or as

they termed it, *sympathetic* metal, color, precious stone, mental quality, passion, etc. By engraving the sign of the appropriate planet at the proper conjunction of heavenly bodies and signs of the zodiac, etc., on the sympathetic metal or precious stone, and at the proper hour, what were known as magical signets or pentagrams were formed, which produced wonderful results when the magicians, clad in garments inscribed with signs of mystical shape, uttered the appropriate invocations to command the various angels which they considered to have charge of such portions of the physical, spiritual, or metaphysical world, or universe, as they designed to use for their purposes.

This is an almost ludicrously condensed statement, of a very small portion of the mediæval idea, but as much as it is possible to put in the few lines that can be devoted thereto, and will answer our purpose for to-night. From this theory then, of the influence of planets, metals, and signs, arose the third class of talismans, the purely astrological.

The amulets of the last class chiefly bear Hebrew words, passages of Scripture and angels' names, from which the magicians composed their jargon for incantations; for Hebrew, with Latin admixture, was always the magical language. Particularly were the names of the four archangels, Michael, Gabriel, Uriel and Raphael, used; they appear on almost every magico-cabalistical medal which has been found. Consequently the astrological-cabalistical medals (for the medals simply astrological or simply cabalistical are the fewest) are usually a jumble of angels' names, signs of planets, in conjunction with signs of the zodiac, utterly incomprehensible magical signs, and Hebrew words, without connection or apparent meaning.

X. I exhibit a silver medal. *Obv.* A five-pointed star in the centre, whereof are two seraphim face to face, being the figure which was on the Mercy-Seat, (see Ex. xxv: 18-19); in the five corners, TE. TRA. GRAM. MA. TON, that is, the sacred name of God, of four letters, never pronounced except by the High Priest on the Atonement Day in the Holy of Holies, and represented by the English "Jehovah." The outside legend which runs around the coin in two lines, is the Latin version of Psalm xci: 11, of King James's Bible, but Psalm xc of the Catholic version, "ANGELIS SUI MANDAVIT DE TE UT CUSTODIANT TE IN OMNIBUS VIIS TUIS," "For He has given His angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways." (Douay Bible.) *Rev.* The star of six points, formed of two intersecting triangles and known as the "Seal of Solomon" (which has great magical power); in the centre, Christ treading on the lion and the dragon; in the angles of the star, A D O N A I, (another Hebrew name of God); legend, the Latin of verse 13 of the above-mentioned Psalm; "SUPER ASPIDEM ET BASILISCUM AMBULABIS ET CONCULCABIS LEONEM ET DRACONEM." "Thou shalt tread on the lion and the adder, the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under foot." The above is an amulet to ensure safety in travelling, as may be supposed from its inscription.

XI. A much more elaborate medal of the same sort is the large pewter one now presented. It has for obverse and reverse legends the same Latin inscription as the last, but otherwise it is entirely different. On the *obverse* is a square divided into four rows of smaller squares, three in a row, twelve in all, being possibly a representation of the High Priest's breastplate (see Exodus, ch. xxviii), but on each square is one of the Hebrew names of God, formed from the letters of the Tetragrammaton (Heb. Shem Hampharash). Around the square is an inscription in Hebrew, illegible from the malformation of the letters; on the four sides the names of the archangels, Gabriel, Michael, Uriel, and Raphael, in Hebrew letters badly distorted. The *reverse* has a

double outer circle within which is the above mentioned Latin legend and a Hebrew legend; within this again is a pentagon divided by five "radii" and three inner circles, into a spider's-web-like figure of twenty spaces, each containing a Hebrew word, which (by means of the purely Hebrew specimens of better workmanship that I shall presently show, and of which this is but a poor imitation with the addition of Latin legends), are plain enough; but as they have no apparent sense, connection, or meaning, I will not trouble you with a translation. In the centre is the face of the Deity, sometimes called the face of Christ, but evidently too aged in appearance to be thus attributed, and the inscription in Hebrew, "The Shew Bread." No explanation has ever been offered to my knowledge of this and kindred coins. I believe the seven divisions, circular and pentagonal, have some allusion to the seven heavens. The connected meaning of the detailed words will probably never be ascertained, although each word is plain enough in the better engraved, though similar medals I now exhibit, of which this is but an imitation.

XII. Of travellers' amulets, very rare, I exhibit seven specimens, all different. Two of the larger ones are cast, the others struck from a die, and all similar to the last described but smaller, having no Latin legend, but all in well engraved and readable Hebrew. As above stated the words in the spaces have no interest, being unconnected and conveying no meaning; though these medals are in Hebrew they are not of Jewish origin, as the name of Jesus occurs thereon. For an alleged translation which does not correspond with the medal itself, see Appel 4, II. One of these medals is evidently of much later origin than the others, and much more legible, and the face evidently intended for the portrait of Christ; it is probably of the 17th century, the others of the 16th.

XIII. The two amulets I now exhibit are somewhat similar to each other; one is of bracteate form, and bears simply the Hebrew letter *He*; the other has the same letter cut out of and through a planchet within the so-called "Seal of Solomon," and four Hebrew letters, which are the names of some congregation. The aforesaid letter has a certain cabalistical value, and these may be amulets, but I believe these were used to hang around some scrolls of the Law as numbers, although it is a coincidence if it be so, that two with the same letter should come to my hands.\*

XIV. I now exhibit an insignificant looking but very curious amulet, which is engraved in Hebrew, to the effect, as I am informed by an eminent Hebrew scholar of this city, that so-and-so, son of so-and-so, supplicates the Almighty to save him from the *Evil Eye*. It is in copper and ancient.

XV. I next exhibit a very curious and purely astrological-medical talismanic medal. *Obv.* A large star-shaped figure of eight points, in the centre of which is the Sun in full glory; in the field between the angles the signs of the "seven planets," *i. e.*, ☉ Sun, ☾ Moon, ♄ Saturn, ♃ Jupiter, ♂ Mars, ♀ Venus and ☿ Mercury, and as a legend, in the outer circle, the abbreviated names of the planets, opposite the respective signs. *Rev.* In the centre is a square, within which is the earth surrounded by stars (?) In a circle surrounding it the names of the four elements in Latin, AER, IGNIS, TERRA, AQUA. Again outside of this inscription in another and broader circle divided into sixteen spaces, are sixteen signs; the whole surrounded in the outer circle by the German inscription DIES. METALL. DIENET. VOR DIE FLVS (translated)

\* Since this paper was read several *He* amulets have been added to my collection and will be spoken of in a future paper.

"This medal serves as a protection against rheumatism." It appears to be lead, but probably, as it bears the signs of the seven planets, was sold and represented as being made of the seven metals, and I have seen others very similar, with like signs, which bore inscriptions to that effect. It is, as stated, an astrological-medical amulet against the rheumatism.

XVI. The next medal is a very curious magico-astrological one. *Obv.* A female figure holds a cornucopia in her left arm, her right holds an unknown flower resembling a thistle, and rests upon a globe, possibly intended to represent the earth, but covered with magical emblems. To her left is a star, on which is a figure, which I take to be a scorpion (to signify that the planet or star was in that sign); over this is an inverted triangle inscribed with the Hebrew letter *Jod*, evidently a cabalistical sign; to her right a magical character, each line terminating in a small globe after the manner of all the cabalistical or magical characters found on coins; over her head is the seal of Solomon, in the centre of which is the letter *Jod* again and the word *LV-NA* showing that the moon is thus represented, and the metal is the metal of that planet, *silver*; under *LVNA* is the name of an angel, *OBIANIEL*, probably the angel supposed to have charge of the moon-spirits. The *reverse* bears a magical square of eighty-one numbers, figuring up the same every way. On three of the sides of the squares are very complicated magical characters; at the upper side without magical figures the name of *GABRIEL* (archangel), and at the foot the name of the spirit or angel *BOEL*. This medal seems comparatively modern, is of very fine work, and is probably a talisman, giving good fortune in life, and prosperity in the affairs of life.

I find my paper growing utterly out of measure, and though I could call your attention to many others, will describe and exhibit but two more medals which are however exceedingly rare, strange and curious.

XVII. On a square block, on which is inscribed the so-called "Seal of Solomon" within a circle, and bearing one of the usual magical figures, is a chair or throne, on which is seated a figure crowned with a halo, to the right a lion, to the left a lamb, or sheep, over each large magical figures, and the names of *RAPHAEL* and *MICHAEL* in Hebrew, on either side. The legend is *FONS VITAE GLORIAE FORTITUD.(inis.)* (translated) "Fountain of Life, Glory and Strength." The explanation which naturally came to my mind when I acquired this medal was that the figure is Christ; the lion and the lamb explain themselves, and the legend will be then applicable to the seated figure. But reflection makes me believe that this explanation is pretty, but incorrect. The figure is perhaps an *illuminatus*, or still more probably, a mystical personification of the sun; the lamb has horns, and is a ram, and stands for the sign of Aries, as the lion does for Leo; the whole conception is Alchemistic, Rosicrucian, or perhaps Templar (Gnostic); you can take your choice, or give a better explanation, which would infinitely please me. The *Reverse* bears four circles containing figures which I find by reference to certain works on occult science are the "Coats of Arms" of the four archangels!! others call them their "symbols"; various magical characters fill up the field. The legend, much worn, appears to be *AMICOS . . . ET OPES AVGEAT MVLTITVD. CONCILIIET CONT ERAT. INIM*

This medal is of decidedly ancient fabric, — probably 1550, or thereabouts,—is of mixed metal, perhaps of the seven metals, as many of these medals pretend to be; and it may interest Masonic readers to learn, has a large G stamped on it, evidently a countermark.

XVIII. The last medal I describe I can only present in the form of an electrotype, made by my order from the original, which was held at an "impossible" price in Germany. It is a very extraordinary and purely cabalistic amulet. *Obv.* An outstretched hand, the palm showing; at the roots of the four fingers and the thumb and in the centre of the hand, the signs of the seven planets; the foregoing crosses and enters a circle or ring bearing undecipherable characters, and enclosing the star called Solomon's Seal, which touches the finger. To the right and left of the hand are exactly similar circles; one encloses the monogram of Christ, the other, four Hebrew letters which are the initials of some unknown words; in the field are three Hebrew words of cabalistical import; the whole surrounded by the Latin inscription within a double circle, ALBERTVS SENIOR DEI GRATIA MARCHIO BRANDENBURGENSIS DVX PRVSIE . . . . SERVVS, the last word uncertain and the rest undecipherable. The *reverse* is almost indescribable; five naked men, one underneath the other, interlaced in apparently inextricable confusion yet perfectly distinguishable, and their positions distinctly marked, as they lie in different directions, stretched out at full length, with their arms stuck into figures called seals of Solomon, and various parts of their bodies almost covered with curious alchemical signs of almost microscopic smallness, of which dozens can be seen with a glass. I can offer no explanation of this extraordinary specimen of the highest order of talisman or amulet, except that it is certainly alchemical or of the adepts. It is in yellow bronze. I have heard of other amulets of this potentate, who was evidently a patron of alchemists or adepts.

I am afraid that I have trespassed on your patience, and to very little purpose as far as real information is concerned, but if allowance be made for the obscurity of the subject treated, I trust my want of accurate information will be excused and in a measure accounted for; and if I have directed the attention of even one member to a field *almost* as interesting, in my opinion, as the variety of noses on American Numismatic Goddesses of Liberty, or the "rare dates of American Coppers," I shall be fully repaid for the little labor of preparing this paper, which was written at less than a week's notice, in order that our meeting might not take place without a paper being read.

If not even one convert be found, then I can only promise in my turn, in return for the attention shown me this evening, to listen patiently and with appreciation (if not with interest), when some fellow-member shall in his turn dilate on the extreme rarity and great numismatic value of that surpassingly interesting "Canada," about somebody's "Worm Pastiles," or sit entranced at the beauty of the Copper Cents of a "beautiful brown, almost olive, with a pink tinge turning to sky blue, etc.," or hail with enthusiastic interest the "big belly" of the well-known numismatic jackass of 1837. The kind all died out in that year, of course.

After the reading of the paper, a very interesting exhibition of coins and medals "of metals or materials other than gold, silver, copper, brass, tin, nickel or lead," was had. Medals and coins in iron, platina, aluminum, china, glass, wood, paper, gutta-percha, india rubber, etc., were exhibited by various members.

A large number of medals and coins were brought by the members for identification, and much valuable information elicited. The meeting closed as usual with informal conversation on numismatic topics.

**THE FOURTH MEETING.**

The Fourth Meeting took place March 12th, 1885, at the Society's Room. For this meeting, on account of its taking place within a very short time before the Annual Meeting, no programme was arranged, and the proceedings were entirely informal, but nevertheless interesting and instructive.

At the Annual Meeting, March, 1885, Messrs. David L. Walter, John M. Dodd and Frank W. Doughty were appointed Room Committee, and the meetings thereafter were supervised by them.

**THE FIFTH MEETING.**

The Fifth Meeting took place on Thursday, March 20th, 1885, at the Society's Room. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Esq., read the following paper:

**FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.**

THE issue of fractional currency by the United States Government was caused by the great scarcity of silver coin, and the want of any other reliable substitute.

By currency we mean standard of payment, whether of coins, circulating notes or any other commodity; in fact anything that freely circulates as a common acceptable medium of exchange in any country, even though it ceases to possess any value on passing into another, may be regarded as currency.

Previous to the "Act of Congress" authorizing the issue of the United States Fractional Currency, the country had been flooded with paper money familiarly called "shin-plaster currency," issued by banks, corporations and private individuals. In many cases very little was known as to the responsibility of the parties, and oftentimes absolutely worthless notes circulated because they looked good. Postage stamps were also used; these were either passed singly or in amounts varying from ten cents to one dollar, enclosed in small envelopes. They soon became sticky, dirty and torn, and were a great nuisance.

The taking of this matter in hand by the Government, was not only very opportune, but proved very beneficial. It established the currency on a firm basis, caused the suppression of all the paper money which had previously been issued for circulation without proper authority, and enabled the Government to raise nearly three hundred and seventy millions of dollars. Besides these advantages, it put in the hands of the people a medium of exchange in which all had perfect confidence.

The "Act of Congress" of July 17, 1862, authorized the issue of postage stamps in exchange for United States notes; under this act the "Postage Currency" was introduced. Mr. Spinner was the originator of the design for the new paper money. Procuring stamps from the Post Office Department, with the understanding that they would be redeemed with new ones, he cut bond paper of the required size and pasted thereon the then current postage stamps, to the amounts respectively of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Congress authorized the issue of currency similar to his pasted notes, and so the idea was followed, as we see, quite literally, and the edges similarly perforated. The notes also bore the name of "Postage Currency" and the words "Receivable for



postage stamps." The new money was gotten up in the most expeditious way possible. The American Bank Note Company furnished the paper and engraved and printed the *backs* of the notes, and on them appears their cypher "A. B. N. Co." The *faces* were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company, who controlled the old contract for the 1861 issue of postage stamps which appear thereon. It was usual to award Government work of this character to two parties, and there was an Act of Congress to that effect, thus making one serve as a check on the other. These were printed in sheets, and the perforation used for convenience in separating the notes. The demand for the currency, however, became so great that in order to save time in supplying them, the perforation was afterwards omitted (the perforated notes stuck together so, they could not be counted in bunches), and the remainder, such as were not issued in sheets, were cut up with shears until the separating machines came into use.

The currency, when first issued, was so sought after in New York City, that permits were issued to responsible parties, reading as follows :

## UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

This will entitle the holder to receive in exchange for United States Notes ——— Dollars in Postage Currency each Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock until further notice.

JOHN J. CISCO,

*Asst. Treas'r U. S.*

This not only tended to increase the distribution, but kept it out of the hands of speculators.

After the contracts for printing had all run out, the plates were delivered to the Government, and they subsequently erased the cipher "A. B. N. Co." on the reverse, and printed some additional notes with both perforated and cut edges.

Of the First Issue we consequently have four sets; that is, the four notes perforated, with and without the monogram "A. B. N. Co."; also the same with cut edges, with and without the monogram. This issue began Aug. 21, 1862, and ceased May 27, 1863, during which time over twenty million dollars were put into circulation.

The Second Issue was the first to bear the name of "Fractional Currency," and was issued in lieu of "Postage Currency" under Act of Congress, March 3, 1863. The same values, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents were continued, but all were of the same design, with head of Washington, and, although the notes were scarcely any better looking than the "First Issue," still the engraving was much finer. Of this issue we have three sets; the first without any gilt letters and figures on back, the second with the letters and figures, and the third printed on paper with silk fibre, commonly called split-paper notes.

The object of these letters and figures, which appear in great variety on the reverse of a portion of the second issue, was to indicate the year of the issue, the number of the plate and (by the letter) the location of the note on the plate. This was continued on a part of the third issue, the year being indicated by "64" and "65." It was, however, soon abandoned; but on the later issues the number of the plate and the letter indicating the location of the note on the plate appear more prominently on the obverse. These combinations were used as checks by the Treasury Department for the better regulation of the work.

Several varieties and experiments of the Second Issue exist, of which some are unique. Thus we find 25c. (back not dated) with "Treas. Dpt." surrounded by a line border in gilt on the face of the note; also 50c. obverse blank, nothing printed but gold ring, while the reverse is as usual; also the same note but with the gilt printing reversed: that is, the ring which should be on the obverse is on the back of the note, and still another variety blank on both sides, with only the gilt printing. There are also several others of minor interest. I have prepared a list enumerating these as well as all the varieties of the later issues. This issue began Oct. 10, 1863, and ceased Feb. 23, 1867. Over twenty-three million dollars were circulated.

The Third Issue comprised 3c. Washington, 5c. Clark, 10c. Washington, 15c. Grant and Sherman (issued only as an essay), 25c. Fessenden, 50c. Liberty, and 50c. Spinner. The 3c. Washington are with and without a dark background behind the head, and the 50c. Spinner have the fifty cents on back, at each end, and with a different design in the centre. There are three different sets, first, green backs; second, red backs; and third, autograph signature red backs. These appear respectively not dated, dated on back, and on heavy fibre paper dated, making quite a number of varieties. In the autograph signatures we have both Jeffries' and Allison's names in place of Colby's as Register, as well as New's in place of Spinner's as Treasurer. The notes of the third issue for circulation were all with the green backs. A number of both kinds were signed by Treasurer and Register merely for use as specimens.

The Act of March 3, 1865, provided for the coinage of the three cent nickel, and prohibited the further use of fractional currency of a denomination less than five cents; the Act of May 16, 1866, which provided for the coinage of the five cent nickel, prohibited the issue of fractional notes less than ten cents. The fifteen cent notes with vignettes of Generals Grant and Sherman were prepared early in 1866; the use of portraits of living persons on notes or bonds of the United States was prohibited by an Act of Congress of April 7, 1866; they consequently appear only as proofs, and the issue of this denomination was abandoned until several years later. These appear with both green and red backs and with different lithograph and autograph signatures, making altogether six varieties, all of which are quite scarce. The third issue began Dec. 5, 1864, and ceased April 16, 1869, over eighty-six million dollars being circulated.

The Fourth Issue follows with 10c. and 15c. heads of Liberty, 25c. Washington, 50c. Lincoln, and later 50c. Stanton, and are much more attractive in design. They first appeared on plain watermarked paper, but later, paper with silk fibre was used and a smaller size treasury seal also introduced, so that we have altogether four sets. These are as follows: plain white paper and white paper with pinkish silk threads; also blueish paper with blue silk fibre, and smaller size treasury seal on the same paper. This issue began July 14, 1869, and ceased Feb. 16, 1875; of it over one hundred and seventy-six million dollars were circulated, which was by far the largest amount.

The Fifth Issue first appeared with 10c. Meredith and 50c. Dexter with green seals. Later the 10c. Meredith was issued with a red seal, together with 25c. Walker and 50c. Crawford. Both the 10c. and 25c. appear with long and short keys in the treasury seal, and the 50c. Crawford with autograph of John C. New across the face of the note. A variety also appears with the autograph of New written twice across the face of the note, which is claimed to be unique. This issue began Feb. 26, 1874, and ceased Feb. 15, 1876, during which time nearly sixty-three million dollars were circulated.

The issue of fractional currency ceased, as the appropriation for printing the same had become exhausted. The Act of April 17, 1876, "to provide for a deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau, etc.," provided for the issue of fractional silver coin in redemption and substitution of the fractional currency, "until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed." Altogether a grand total of \$368,724,079 $\frac{45}{100}$  was issued, of which amount \$15,355,999 $\frac{64}{100}$  remained outstanding June 30, 1884. Of this sum only about one million dollars can be accounted for, which leaves quite a profit to the Government from notes which have either been destroyed or lost.

On the various issues we find the names of the following gentlemen who were in office as indicated:—F. E. Spinner was Treasurer of the United States from March 16, 1861, to June 30, 1875, and John C. New from June 30, 1875, to July 7, 1876. S. B. Colby was Register of the Treasury from August 11, 1864, to Sept. 21, 1867; N. L. Jeffries from Oct. 5, 1867, to March 15, 1869, and John Allison from April 3, 1869 to March 23, 1878. These dates call attention to the fact that some of the Third Issue notes bearing on back dates "64" and "65," as well as the Grant and Sherman 15c. essays, must have been old stock on hand when they received the signatures of Mr. Allison. This same remark will also apply to a 50c. head of Spinner bearing autograph signature of John C. New as Treasurer of the United States. Mr. S. C. Clark, whose face appears on the 5c. third issue, was Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Wm. Pitt Fessenden, whose portrait is on the 25c., was Secretary of the Treasury from 1864 to 1865.

As regards the art of engraving as exhibited on the fractional currency, but little can be said; they were all issued within so brief a period and such expert artists were employed that all display about equal merit. The work was quite widely distributed, for on some notes appear prominently the names of the American Bank Note Company, N. Y., National Bank Note Company, N. Y., Columbia Bank Note Company, Washington, D. C., and Joseph B. Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa.; others have Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department, but nevertheless the writer is informed that for engraving the 50c. Liberty, Third Issue, one of those so designated, the Treasury Department paid the American Bank Note Company fifteen hundred dollars. Really quite a round sum for that small amount of work. I have recently seen a proof from a design for the "Postage Currency" which was not adopted. It is somewhat larger than the First Issue and has a picture of the 1863 Half Dollar in the centre of the note. The obverse and reverse were all printed in black, and in general appearance it was much inferior to the adopted design. The 50c. Lincoln, engraved by Mr. Charles Burt, is generally regarded as the finest example of portraiture in the entire line, and in fact it has been referred to as one of the finest engraved portraits of Lincoln. Two portraits were engraved for this note; the first was without the beard and much better looking, but was condemned and preference given to the later picture, which was considered more accurate.

The fractional currency unfortunately was largely counterfeited, and it was principally this fact that necessitated the frequent changes. The First Issue in particular fell an easy prey to the counterfeiters; so to avoid this, an entirely different style of engraving was employed in the second, and the gold band adopted as a preventive, but even this was soon imitated. It is said that counterfeits of the 50c. Lincoln, Fourth Issue, appeared almost as soon as the genuine notes, and were so deceptive that

the issue was abandoned, consequently but few went into general circulation. In the last issues the silk-mixed paper proved more efficacious, and counterfeits were seldom seen. Notwithstanding this and other slight disadvantages, I think a great many regretted the disappearance of the paper currency and the substitution of silver coin in its place; for silver cannot be regarded as equally convenient, as it involves so much more bulk and weight. In sending small amounts by mail we also miss the paper money; for the only substitute now available is the postal note, the use of which involves considerable inconvenience, although its recent introduction supplies a want which has long been felt.

In closing, I think we can safely draw the conclusion that fractional currency, although called into existence by the necessity of the times, was certainly one of the most successful substitutes ever employed in the United States as a medium of exchange.

An exhibition of "Coins and Medals of unusual shapes and forms, including Swedish Plate Money," was had. Some extraordinarily shaped coins, particularly those of Japan, Siam, Assam and other Oriental countries were exhibited; also a large number of specimens of the immense copper plate money of the Swedish coinage.

The usual interchange of opinion and information, in regard to coins and medals exhibited, etc., and informal conversation closed the meeting.

#### THE SIXTH MEETING.

The Sixth Meeting took place Thursday, April 9, 1885, at the Society's Room.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Esq., read a valuable paper entitled "By-ways of the United States Coinage." This has been printed in "Numisma" (Vol. IX, Nos. 3, 4, 5, May, July, and September, 1885), where the members of this Society and the numismatic public have probably all read and profited by it. It has therefore not been reprinted.

An exhibition of "Gun Money" was then made. The Curator of the Society, Charles H. Wright, Esq., who is engaged in the compilation of a list of all the varieties of this coinage, exhibited a very fine and extraordinarily large collection of types, numbering about two hundred pieces.

The usual informal exhibition of new coins, etc., and conversation in regard to numismatic matter closed the meeting.

#### THE SEVENTH MEETING.

The Seventh Meeting was held April 23, 1885, at the Society's Room.

DANIEL PARISH, Jr., Esq., read a paper entitled "A Numismatic Discovery." The manuscript of this paper has unfortunately been mislaid by its

author ; if recovered, it will be published hereafter by the Society in its future publications.

An exhibition was made, which was very interesting to most of our members, viz : of coins and medals relating to the City of New York. Many very rare and curious medals were shown. It is to be hoped that at some not distant day, a complete list of the medallie memorials relating to our city, may be made and published by our Society.

The meeting closed with the usual exhibition and conversation.

### THE EIGHTH MEETING.

The Eighth Meeting was held May 6, 1885, at the Society's Room.

The members of our Society, particularly those of the more strictly Archaeological Section, were much gratified by hearing HENRI DE MORGAN, Esq., read the following paper.

#### ON CERTAIN FUNERARY VASES FROM ALEXANDRIA.

I TAKE pleasure to-day in bringing to your notice some specimens of funerary vases, of a new type lately discovered in Egypt, near Alexandria. I do not intend to give you a complete analysis of these vases and of their inscriptions, for Prof. A. C. Merriam, in a very elaborate article published in the first number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (Jan. 1885, pp. 18-33), has already given a description of these interesting relics ; what I shall attempt is only a summary review of that article, with the addition of a few remarks.

The vases I am alluding to (a few specimens of which are here exhibited) come from the collection, of Mr. P. Pugioli, an Italian gentleman, a resident of Alexandria. All these vases belong to the class known as funerary, and have been found in graves. They were used to contain the calcined bones and ashes of the dead. One of the vases before you shows the process used by the ancients for sealing these funerary urns. The aperture was closed with a small patera, and over it plaster was cast, filling up tightly the top of the vase.

From the information which has been obtained from Alexandria, it appears that all these vases were taken from graves, the greater number on the east of the city toward Ramleh, and a few, (also outside of the city) but on the west side near Mex. They were found at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, one sepulchral chamber containing sometimes as many as fifty vases.

If we consider these vases as specimens of the Greek ceramic art, we must admit that they possess only a limited value ; the material is often coarse and the decoration roughly treated, consisting mainly of ivy and laurel wreaths or palmettos ; but what makes them highly interesting is the fact that they bear inscriptions in Greek characters, a fact which I have every reason to consider as being quite novel. When I came back from Europe last fall and saw these vases, I at once forwarded to Paris to some archaeological friends of mine a few details concerning what I had every reason to believe to be new monuments, and copies of some of the inscriptions. I

soon received answers confirmatory of my opinion, from which I beg to quote the following extracts. The first letter is from Mr. W. Fröhner, who had been for many years Keeper of the Antiquities in the Louvre. Mr. Fröhner writes as follows :—

“Paris, Feb. 12th, 1885.

“ . . . These inscriptions appear to me more than curious. They are monuments of an entirely new kind. So I inquire first of all whether you will allow me to publish them. . . . May I communicate them to the Archaeological Institute of Rome?

“The dates which you have remarked, belong in fact to a royal era, but to which one? I believe that it must be that of the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus; a more careful examination of the names and dignities of each individual would probably permit us to settle this point. At any rate, you would oblige me very much by making a small sketch of these vases, which you call *hydria*.

“Yours truly, FRÖHNER.”

Here is another extract from a letter of the well known explorer of the Island of the Lotophagi and of the city of Dido, Mr. Salomon Reinach :

“Paris, Jan. 10th, 1885.

“There are a great many Greek inscriptions on vases found in Egypt; you will find them published in the third volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum* of Boerckh, but those you send me are unique of their kind, and very interesting. I take for instance the first one: *Λ*. (indication of the year, *ῥαχῆας*.) *Θ* (number of the year 9) *ὑπερβρετανου*. (Month of Macedonian calendar.) *Α* (number of the day 30) *φαρμουθι* (name of [Egyptian] month) *Ζ* (number of the day 7), *Τιμασιθέου τοῦ Λιονυσίου Ῥοδίου* *ὑπερβρετανου* (offering of Timasitheus of Rhodes, legate), *ὅσα Θεοδοσιου Αγοραστου* (by means of the merchant Theudotes).

“The problem is to find out the exact meaning of *ὑπερβρετανῆς*. It may mean a religious legate from Rhodes to Alexandria.

“No. 2 refers to a theoros from Delphi *Σωτεινῶν Κλεωνος, Σωτήρια ἐπαγγελλων*, means announcing the festivities of Soteria.

“ . . . All this is very interesting. In order to publish these inscriptions it would be necessary to have some tracings or some photographs. To whom do these vases belong, and what does the owner intend to do with them? We learn from these few lines interesting things, but if we want to publish them we must have some good copies.”

“SALOMON REINACH.”

From the well known writer on ancient art, Mrs. Lucy C. Mitchell, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent has received this confirmatory statement from Alexandria, concerning the importance of these vases as monuments of epigraphy :

BERLIN, Feb. 24th, 1885.

“ . . . From Dr. Ruchstein I hear that vases like yours from Alexandria are peculiar to that site, only a single one having been discovered in Italy. But he did not know about the numerous inscriptions on so many in your possession. . . .”

From the following extracts, we can realize the importance of the discovery of these vases, and that these new monuments have been fully appreciated in Europe. The interest seems to culminate specially on two vases: these are the one bearing the name of Σωτιων, and the other having the two names of a month in juxtaposition, one belonging to the Macedonian calendar, — ὑπερβηρεταιος, — which calendar was brought into Egypt by the Macedonian conquest, and the other one φαρμουθι, which is, according to Pierret, the last month of the "Tetramenie" or 4th month of winter. The Greco-Egyptian monuments showing this double dating are very scarce. Prof. Merriam mentions only ten examples found previous to the Pugioli vases; and on some of these monuments we find the same difficulty in reconciling the dates of the two months and making them agree. This point, however, is of the highest importance, as if satisfactorily explained it would give the exact date of the vases; but we can find no way to make Pharmouthi (June) agree with Hyperberetæus, which corresponds to September of our calendar.

I may add that similar discrepancies of dates have been noticed: for instance, on the Decree of Canopus (B. C. 238) we see that the 7th of Apellæus (November) is given as corresponding to the 17th of the Egyptian month Tybi (March). But as Prof. Merriam observes: "Although we fail to determine the date of Theodotus by this method, something more substantial comes from No. 6 of our series." The inscription on this No. 6 reads as follows:—

Λ Θ ΣΩΤΙΩΝ  
ΚΛΕΩΝΟΣ  
ΔΕΛΦΟΣ  
ΘΕΩΡΟΣ ΤΑ  
ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ  
ΕΠΑΝΓΕΛΛΩΝ  
ΔΙΑ ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΥ  
ΑΓΟΡΑΣΤΟΥ

Year 9. Sotion, son of Kleon, Delphian Theoros announcing the Soteria, through (or by means of) the merchant Theodotus.

The Soteria games were instituted at Delphi after the invasion of the Gauls had been repelled. (279 B. C.) Theoroi were sent to the various parts of the Greek world to announce the establishment of these games, which we may consider as taking the place in ancient times of international exhibitions, and furnishing occasions for large meetings of various nations.

Among the many deputies sent was a Delphian, named Cleon, who went to Chios. This took place in the spring of 277-276 B. C. or during the ninth year of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus (the reign of Ptolemy II, beginning in November, 283 B. C.). Now we read the date Λ Θ. year 9 on the urn which contained the ashes of Sotion, who was sent to Alexandria as a Theoros, announcing the Soteria games. "Θεωρὸς τῶ Σωτήρια ἐπαγγέλλων."

We have every reason to believe that this Sotion from Delphi was the son of the Kleon, also from Delphi, who went to Chios for the same purpose of announcing the Soteria games, and that the date, year 9, inscribed on his funerary urn, corresponds certainly to the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, the year 9 being 277-276 B. C., and the year during which the Theoroi were sent. These points which are

condensed from Prof. Merriam's remarks, are, you will notice, confirmed by the letter written to me by Mr. W. Fröhner, in which the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus is suggested as the royal era from which the Pugioli vases are dated.

In finishing these remarks I will call your attention to the great varieties of nationalities of the persons found buried in the Alexandrian necropolis. On these vases the names of the following cities and countries appear:—Apollonia, Itanus and Phalasarna in the island of Crete, Dyme in Achaia, Phococa, Samothrace, Rhodes, Delphi, Chios, Acarnania and Boeotia. This seems to confirm the theory that Alexandria in Greek times was essentially a cosmopolitan city, an emporium of trade, occupying in the East a position similar to that of New York on the American continent.

We may also remark, after seeing these urns, how far superior was the system adopted by the ancient Greeks and Romans for disposing of the bodies of their dead, to that used in our days; and I must confess that I fail to see how the Christian religion in substituting inhumation for incineration, can be considered as having brought progress into the world. We laugh at the narrow-minded Chinaman who objects to the construction of railroads for the reason that no grave ought to be removed, and that no passing body should cover with its shadow the resting-place of the dead; and still we persist in maintaining and cherishing in the neighborhood of large cities and in the very centre of a large population those immense fields of pestilence; and yet we know from the recent works of Pasteur that the action of the earthworms is to remove the interior of the soil to the surface, so bringing, when near burial grounds, a constant cause of disease into activity. But it may take a long time before science can succeed in dispelling the prejudice against the ancient and better custom.

An exhibition of Coins and Medals relating to the French, English, Dutch and other European Colonies in America was had. Some exceedingly interesting and valuable pieces were exhibited; among others, the *Gloriam Regni* and other scarce pieces relating to the French and English wars in America, and the Franco-American Colonies, by Edouard Frossard, Esq.

General informal conversation and exhibitions of coins, medals, and numismatic objects closed the meeting.

### THE NINTH MEETING.

The Ninth Meeting took place Thursday, May 28, 1885, at the Society's Room.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT, Esq., read the following paper.

#### A CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF TOKENS, ETC.

IN looking over the small collection of coins formed by me during the idle moments of my business, I found several which I believe to be unpublished, and as a notice of such pieces may be of use to future compilers, I have prepared the following list of them and an exhibit of the coins for comparison.





## No. 1. Londonderry, Ireland, 17th Century Token.

*Obv.* IOHN : EWIN AT \* Y<sup>re</sup> FERRY = a man rowing a boat 1657.

*Rev.* \* OF \* LONDON \* DERRIE \* = \* I \* E \* 1657.

## No. 2. Ennis, 17th Century Token.

*Obv.* DA. WHITE × OF × ENNIS = a cross, in three of the angles a rose, a bird in the fourth.

*Rev.* HIS HALFPENNY MARC = a crowned harp, 7-9 (= 1679) at the sides.

This piece differs materially from Boyne's description of No. 345 in his list of Irish tokens; the date is the latest found on this series of tokens.

## No. 3. English 17th Century Token, Blissford.



*Obv.* ANTHONY ROBBINS, = 1669.

*Rev.* OF BLISSFORD, = A.I. R. above.

This town is not given in Boyne or any publication accessible to me. Should the locality be known to any collector, I would deem it a favor if it were communicated to me.

## No. 4. Coalisland, Ireland.

*Obv.* W — 1/2.

*Rev.* 1863, an ornament above and below date.

This piece, together with three others, 2/6d., 6d. and 1d., was issued by Messrs. Wilson, Flax Spinners at the above town. I have thought it would be proper to place it on record as a token of ascertained locality, the piece itself having no indication of it. It was presented to me by the issuers.

## No. 5. 3 Crown Irish Groat, Richard III.

*Obv.* RIQA - R : REX - AN . . . . E

*Rev.* DOMI - NVS \* - HYBE - . . . E

This variety has a rose after the word DOMINVS and so differs from those published by Dr. A. Smith.

## No. 6. Irish Groat, Henry VII. 3d Section, open crown variety.

*Obv.* HENRICVS DI GRACIA REX AGNI.

*Rev.* POSV - IDEV - MADI - VTOR

CIV - ITA - SD - VBL.

## No. 7. Irish Groat, Henry VIII. 2d Coinage.

*Obv.* HENRI - Q' × VIII - D' × G × R' - AGL'*Rev.* FRANÇO × DOMINVS × HIBERNIE.

## No. 8. Irish Groat, Henry VIII. 5th Coinage.

*Obv.* HENR - IQ' × VIII - D' × G' × R' - AGLIE' × Z*Rev.* × FRANÇO × DOMINVS × HIBERNIE' ×

## No. 9. Base Irish Groat, Philip and Mary, 1557.

*Obv.* PHILIP · ET · MARIA · D · G · REX ET REGINA · AN · no mint-mark.*Rev.* POSVIMVS · DEVM · ADITOREM · (*sic*) NOSTRVM · *m.m.* a rose.

## Nos. 10, 11, 12. Gun Money, James II.

Sixpence *June 1689.* Script letters without punctuation.Sixpence *Aug 1689.* Script letters without punctuation.Sixpence *Feb. 1689.* This piece is in silver.

## No. 13. Curacao, Venezuela.

*Obv.* J × C<sub>0</sub>, a line underneath.*Rev.* 1 — STUIVER. Nickel, size 10.

This token was issued by the firm of Jesurun & Co., merchants in Curacao, by permission of the Venezuela Government which stipulated that they should be redeemed at face value. They are now out of circulation, and are, as I am informed, very rare. For the above facts I am indebted to E. Jesurun, Jr., Esq., of this city, conveyed through the medium of a friend who has business relations with him.

## No. 14. Vespasian, plated Denarius.

*Obv.* Laureate head to right, IMP CAESAR VESP AVGVS.*Rev.* A sow with three small pigs, IMP XTX.

This differs from those published by Cohen, Nos. 98 and 99, in the reading of the obverse.

An exhibition of coins of the East Indian Series was made, and very great interest shown therein. Those of our members who had studied this series displayed much erudition, and the information afforded was highly interesting to those who had not been able to acquire the knowledge thereof necessary to locate or correctly attribute some of the numismatic puzzles of the Orient.

Much interest was taken in some rare specimens of the fractional currency of the United States, brought by members at the request of our fellow member, Henry R. Drowne, Esq., who makes a specialty of paper money. The meeting closed informally as usual.

## THE TENTH MEETING.

The Tenth Meeting was held Thursday, June 11th, 1885, at the Society's Room.

This, the last meeting of the season, was also one of the most interesting.

BENJAMIN BETTS, Esq., opened the proceedings by reading an exceedingly interesting and erudite paper "On the Medals of John Law and the Mississippi System.

We are unable to publish this paper here as Mr. Betts is now revising it, intending (at the request of the Society) to publish it in an enlarged and permanent form, with suitable illustrations of the interesting medals described by him, many of which have never before been brought to the notice of numismatists. It is to be hoped that the *brochure* may soon make its appearance.

An exhibition of Coins of the German cities was then had. This was probably, in point of magnitude, the largest and certainly one of the most interesting exhibitions that the Society has witnessed. The members generally exhibited large numbers of Crowns (Thalers) and other silver coins, and Messrs. D. L. Walter and Frank W. Doughty each exhibited copper coins of nearly 100 different German cities.

The members then indulged in the usual conversation, leave-takings for the season, and plans for numismatic researches during the ensuing summer. Mutual congratulations were exchanged between the members in general and the Room Committee on the successful carrying out of their plans for these numismatic meetings, and the pleasure afforded to and information gained by the members thereby.

The meeting then adjourned.

























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